

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

GENERAL LIBRARY
JUL 25
UNIV. OF



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME LVI. NUMBER 46.
WHOLE NUMBER 2917.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
Special Rate to the Services \$3.

Du Pont Military Rifle Powders

The Standard of the World

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Rifle Smokeless Division
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

FOR OFFICERS RETURNING TO CIVIL PURSUITS

Our complete showing of everything men wear—from head to foot—reaches all objectives.

Further citations—Reliable quality—refined designs—appreciable value.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

TOBIN BRONZE

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods, Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fittings. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.
THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
ANSONIA BRANCH, ANSONIA, CONN., SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Army and Navy Accounts Receive Special Attention from
ARMY NATIONAL BANK of SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Oahu, T. H.
and
THE BANK OF BISHOP & Co., LIMITED, Honolulu, T. H.



FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

**REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS**

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Electro Dynamic Company INTER-POLE MOTORS

Manufacturers of
Superior Electrical Ap-
paratus for 38 years.

Operate at a constant
speed irrespective of load
without sparking.

"INTER-POLE"
and
Induction Type Motors.

VARIABLE SPEED DESIGN.

Ratios: 1-1 1/2 1-3 1-5
1-3 1-4 1-6

Works: Bayonne, N. J.

N. Y. Office: 11 Pine Street

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

LOCATED NEAR FORT MONROE, VA.

Capital \$100,000.—Surplus \$200,000.—Resources \$3,000,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense

GUNS
and
MOUNTS

Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



18 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL

for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

THE BARTLETT HAYWARD COMPANY

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

TIME and PERCUSSION FUSES
PROJECTILES
CARTRIDGE CASES

CASTINGS
FORGINGS
BRASS GOODS

PLATE and MACHINE WORK

"BASCOM" RUBBER SOLES and HEELS



Pat. App.

If you served in France, you know the advantages of live rubber SOLES AND HEELS. If you were not fortunate enough to go over, ask some one, who has returned, about them.

"BASCOM" RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS are an American product in a new and improved design.

Fine for drilling and marching and for civilian wear. Triple the life of boots and shoes. Assure dry feet in wet weather.

Attached in a few minutes by any cobbler.

At the Post Exchange or mailed upon receipt of \$1.75

and your shoe size. Special terms to Post Exchanges.



Pat. App.

THE BANDLER-SMYTH COMPANY, 7 East 42d St., New York City

SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION



Manufacturing

**LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS,
LIGHT ORDNANCE, MILITARY,
HIGH-POWER and SMALL CALIBER
SPORTING RIFLES, AUTOMATIC
PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.
AUTOMOBILE PARTS, FRAMES,
TRANSMISSIONS, AXLES, etc.**

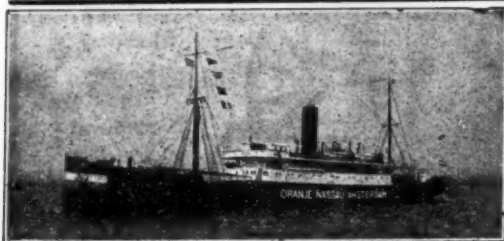
General Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Factories: SHARON, PA., UTICA, N. Y., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WRIGLEY'S



Thirsty?

Here's refreshment to last all day
—a package in your pocket means
vigor, vim, encouragement.



ROYAL DUTCH WEST INDIA MAIL
ROYAL NETHERLANDS S. S. CO.
H. P. deVries
8 BRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

The MADISON SQUARE
Facing Madison Square Park
37 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK

THE HOME ON THE SQUARE

Refined, quiet, homelike. Every room with private bath. Entirely air conditioned throughout. 51 single and double rooms or en suites.

RATES:
American Plan (with meals)
\$4 Day up for 1
\$7 Day up for 2
European Plan (without meals)
\$2 Day up for 1
\$2.50 Day up for 2

Special rates for a stay of 2 weeks or over.

Modern, fire-proof, with comfortable rooms and excellent cuisine. Convenient to all railroad and steamship lines, department stores, theatres, churches and points of interest.

The hotel's personal representative will meet guests at any point of arrival (no charge for this service).

Especially desirable for ladies travelling alone or those desiring to be comfortable at a reasonable rate. Guide map of New York on request.

LEWIS M. THOMPSON, President and General Manager.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in service now or formerly in the American Army or Navy? If so, ask him about

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. Americans, British, and French use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all Post Stores and Army Canteens.

Ready Now for Peace Work

After sending 15,000 Wisconsin Motors to the battle front, where they pulled the big guns into action, we have turned from an additional war order of 60,000 to place all our big production at the disposal of Commerce.

WISCONSIN Motors

talk business to a truck buyer. They are the mark of good faith—the guarantee that the truck maker is building his vehicle throughout to the highest possible standard of efficiency. Ask us for details of construction and record of performance on land, water and in the air.

WISCONSIN MOTOR MFG. CO.
Station A, Dept. 337
Milwaukee, Wis.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Ordnance Department has requested allotment of funds for a building at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, to cost about \$135,000, for the exhibition of captured German war matériel.

Between Nov. 11 and June 30, the number of civilian employees of the War Department in the District of Columbia was reduced by a total of 9,776, or 27 per cent.

Soldiers from the 15th U.S. Infantry at Camp Dix, N.J., were sent to Wrightstown early on July 9 to help the local firemen there quench a fire in the town which destroyed property valued at about \$100,000. The fire at one time threatened to wipe out the entire town.

A deed conveying 174 acres of land on which part of Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y., is located was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Suffolk county, N.Y., on July 7. The consideration was given as \$20,000. The land is included in property the Government has been seeking to take title to in condemnation proceedings.

The office of the Surgeon General reports as of July 5 fifty-four base, port and general hospitals operating in this country. The total capacity of these hospitals is 61,756 beds, of which only thirty-seven per cent. are occupied.

The War Department announces that the steamship Steigerwald arrived at Brest on July 6 from Archangel, Russia, with the following U.S. troops that have been on duty in that sector: 310th Engineers, field and staff, medical detachment and Cos. A, B and C, numbering twenty-five officers and 700 men.

The War Department has received a cablegram from Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., commander of the American E.F. in Russia, stating that Lieut. Custer Fribley, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and four enlisted men who were captured by anti-Kolchak forces on June 22 while fishing in the vicinity of Souchan Mine, Siberia, and who were taken to Novitskaya, were returned to the United States forces on the same day. All were well.

The commanding general of Camp Bowie has been directed to close out his camp and dispose of property and supplies on hand as quickly as possible. Aug. 15 has been set as tentative date for abandonment of the camp except the warehouse area, which will be turned over to the camp supply officer for storage purposes. It is desired, however, if possible, to abandon the camp before that date.

U.S. Officers to Attend French Schools.

The Secretary of War is authorizing General Pershing to select two Regular Army officers with the American Expeditionary Force to attend each French school that he deems important. Officers selected must be limited to those not already designated to be detailed as instructors or for other staff duty connected with schools to be established in the United States.

West Pointers to France.

Lieut. Col. George R. Harrison, U.S.A., in charge of 227 lieutenants, part of the class of 1921, U.S.M. A. which recently completed a post-graduate course at West Point, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., July 10, and went aboard the Leviathan to sail in her to France on Sunday, July 13. The lieutenants are to be conducted over the battlefields of France and Belgium by officers who went through the fighting, and they will have the details of the battles explained to them by chart and illustration.

Long Absence Cancels O.R.C. Commission.

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps whose absence from the United States or its possessions will continue for an indefinite period or for more than one year, and those officers whose duties in other Government departments conflict with their duties in the Reserve Corps, will have their commissions terminated. Members of the O.R.C. sent to foreign countries to represent the Department of State when they return to the U.S. for permanent residence should, if qualified, make application for reappointment in the O.R.C.

Appointments in Officers' Reserve Corps.

Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps from June 1 to June 26 numbered approximately 1,300 officers. All majors and colonels are in the Medical Corps. By ranks total appointments to June 26 were: Second lieutenants, 26,645; first lieutenants, 9,787; captains, 6,371; majors, 2,298; lieutenant colonels, 196; colonels, 68; total, 45,365.

Release of Re-enlisted Men.

The War Department is directing commanding officers to make special effort to release all men who re-enlisted under Act of Feb. 28, 1919, for an arm, staff corps or department other than that with which they are at present assigned to duty, and who have been retained on their duties until they can be spared or replaced, as provided in Circulars 101 and 154, W.D., 1919. It is directed that, when available, these men will be transferred promptly in compliance with their order of assignment; also that all such men who have not been reported be reported in accordance with Par. 6, Circular 101, War Dept., 1919.

Emergency Men for Wheat Harvest.

The commanding generals of Camps Pike and Bowie, Texas; Dodge, Iowa; Funston, Kas., and Fort Sill, Okla., are being advised by the War Department that the urgent need of men to work in wheat fields makes it desirable to release every emergency man who can be spared for this purpose. All emergency men who can be spared who will agree to accept employment in wheat fields may receive immediate discharge.

American E.F. Headquarters Move to Paris.

Headquarters of the American E.F., which for two years have been at Chaumont, were transferred on July 12 to Paris, where they are located at 45 Avenue Montaigne. The public of Chaumont had been notified of the approaching departure of General Pershing and his staff by the old-time French method of beating drums throughout the town and the reading of a proclamation by the mayor. Many French soldiers watched the departure of the American commander-in-chief and his officers, among whom was Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., chief of staff. French civilian men, women and children gathered at the City Hall and sought to shake hands with General Pershing as he made his way to his automobile.

Army Pigeons, U.S. and German, Sold.

One thousand Army carrier pigeons, about 100 of which have seen service with the American E.F., were offered for sale at auction at Governors Island, N.Y., on July 5. Of the lot only 300 were sold; the birds that have been overseas bringing from \$2 to \$3 per pair and

CHARTERED 1822

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street

Branch: 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street

New York

LONDON

PARIS

BORDEAUX

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit or subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange—Letters of Credit

Commercial Letters—Acceptances

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President

Samuel Sloan	Edwin Gibbs
Vice-President	Asst. Secretary
Augustus V. Heely	Harry D. Sammis
Vice-Pres. and Secy.	Asst. Secretary
William B. Cardozo	J. C. Talley
Vice-President	Asst. Secretary
Cornelius R. Agnew	Edward J. Boyd
Vice-President	Asst. Secretary
William A. Duncan	Irving H. Meehan
Vice-President	Asst. Secretary
Horace F. Howland	James B. Little
Vice-President	Asst. Secretary
Henry King Smith	William A. Wilson
Vice-President	Asst. Secretary
D. J. Palmer	Joseph L. Morris
Mgr. Foreign Dept.	Mgr. Credit Dept.

Member Federal Reserve Bank and
New York Clearing House

LAVINE RE-COVER SERVICE BARS

FLEXIBLE METALLIC CREVRONS

ALL CAMPAIGN COMBINATIONS

SINGLE BAR 25¢-DOUBLE 50¢-TRIPLE 75¢-QUADRUPLE \$1.00

Petite Palms, 25 cents each

Write for wholesale prices

MANUFACTURED BY
EDWARD LAVINE

15 MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD, LI., N.Y.

WHILE IN NEW YORK CITY

Stop With the Colony of
Army and Navy Folks at

The Hotel Holley

36 Washington Square West

Cable your folks overseas to meet you at

THE HOLLEY

Our free Bus meets all incoming
Steamers upon their arrival

W. J. & D. H. KNOTT, Props. S. K. HILL, Mgr.

Rainier Natural Soap
Men in Army and Navy
USE

For all Skin Eruptions, Poison Oak and Ivy, Chapped and Cracked Hands. See directions with each cake.

25 cents per cake

Apply for it at your Post's Exchange, Ship's Store, or direct to

RAINIER MINE COMPANY
56-58 Pearl Street. Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.

Full Size Trial Cake Free to Physicians and Surgeons on request

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

July 19, 1919.

Serial Number 2917.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

the others an average of \$1.25 a pair. Eighteen German pigeons that deserted in France and followed American pigeons across the lines were among the lot. They bear the mark of the Iron Cross stenciled on the inner side of the right wing, together with their number in the German intelligence service. The American birds have the word "Army" stenciled on the inner side of their right wing.

Troop Transports.

It is estimated that troop carrying capacity of 323,000 men will be available during July, 310,000 of which can be carried on U.S. flag ships and 13,000 on foreign liners. The last ten troop transports to sail, up to July 5, made an average turn-around of twenty-five days, the best record yet made. The highest average was forty-three days in December, 1918. The last ten converted cargo ships to sail made an average turn-around of thirty-one days, equaling their previous low record.

Typhoid Immunization.

Recent orders requiring vaccination and immunization of re-enlisted soldiers against smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers have been amended by which men over forty-five years of age and those who have already served two enlistments in the Army or Navy and who have had at least two courses of the triple typhoid prophylactic will not be subjected to further vaccination.

Fifteen Hospitals Closed During June.

The number of base, debarkation and general hospitals operating in the United States July 1 was fifty-five, with a capacity of 63,961 beds, of which 40,796, or sixty-four per cent., were occupied. During June fifteen hospitals with a capacity of 12,959 beds were closed. Seven hospitals are scheduled to close during July.

U.S. Army Debarkation Hospital No. 3, located in the Greenhut building, 18th and 6th avenue, New York city, was discontinued on July 15. This hospital during the past few months, was the receiving station for the sick and wounded arriving at New York from overseas, from which they were later assigned to hospitals for regular treatment. As the need for this hospital has passed, it was closed on the date indicated. The C.O. of the hospital, Colonel Moynahan, was entertained at dinner by the hospital staff on July 9.

Knoxville Recruiting District.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) recruiting district has furnished much more than its quota of the first 50,000 men of the replacement Army, the Knoxville Sentinel notes. Under Col. William A. Kent, Inf.; Major Robert S. Lytle, Inf., and Lieut. Ralph H. Faulkner, F.A., the Knoxville district, which is in Class E as to population, has furnished more recruits than fourteen cities of Class D, the next higher class and more than four cities of Class C, which contains such cities as Buffalo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, etc. Knoxville has even furnished more recruits than Newark, N.J., which is in Class B, a district credited with a population of 900,000. The Sentinel adds: "The officers heading the campaign here are resourceful, aggressive and active. The non-commissioned officers and first-class privates are much above the average in intelligence and education, and many of them are specialists and experts in their lines of work."

May Not Marry German Women Yet.

In view of the inclination of a number of soldiers of the American forces in Germany to marry German women the Judge Advocate General's Department of that Army rendered an opinion on July 2 declaring that marriages under present conditions are illegal, on the ground that the United States is still technically at war with Germany. This condition will continue until the ratification of the peace treaty between the two countries, says a press message from Coblenz. Officers there said that any violations of this ruling would be prosecuted, and that the offender would be tried either on the charge of communicating with the enemy or of disregarding fraternization regulations. All commands were instructed to see that the order is given the widest publicity.

20th Infantry Cos. at Fort Crook.

Companies, I, K, G, headquarters company, machine gun company and supply company of the 20th Infantry, U.S.A., a total of 14 officers and 122 men under command of Col. W. H. Jordan, have arrived at Fort Crook, Omaha, Neb., from Fort Riley. These companies are part of a permanent garrison to be maintained at Fort Crook, the personnel of which will probably be brought up to a battalion strength of 700. "The 20th Infantry," says the World-Herald of Omaha, "comes to Omaha backed by the same splendid record on which the small but efficient Regular U.S. Army rested when it was called upon to form the nucleus on which was built one of the most marvelous fighting machines the world has ever known. Colonel Jordan speaks with loving pride of the 20th and how the regiment was organized in 1861 and how it engaged in twenty-seven battles in the Civil War. It later served in Indian campaigns, and in the Cuban campaign of 1898, and then was in active service in the Philippines. From 1903 to 1917 it was on active duty on the Texas border. Later the regiment was broken up to form the basis of the 34th and 43d Infantry, and after going to Camp Funston in 1918 was again split to form the 70th Infantry. It formed the basis of the 10th Division at Funston. It was due to sail overseas three days after the signing of the armistice. Colonel Jordan was twice packed and ready for overseas service. Colonel Jordan is a splendid example of what a man can accomplish in the Army. He enlisted as a private in the National Guard of Oregon and later received his commission in the Philippines and has been in Regular service since then in the 18th, 12th, 14th, 362d and 20th regiments of Infantry."

302d Engineers Awarded Croix de Guerre.

Col. Frank A. Geisting, U.S.A., of New York city, who commanded the 302d Engineers overseas, has received from the French War Office notification that the regiment has been awarded the right to carry the Croix

From Maine
to California

5¢

**AUERBACH PINEAPPLE**

A BAR—a delicious cream fondant mixed with the juice of luscious pineapples and covered with rich, smooth chocolate—a delightful summer confection—made the American way.

D. AUERBACH & SONS
New York, U.S.A.

AUERBACH
CHOCOLATE
PINEAPPLE FRUIT

MADE
THE
AMERICAN
WAY

... and at the Willard,
Washington



Fatima contains more Turkish than
any other Turkish blend cigarette

A fact:

At this, one of Washington's finest hotels, the largest-selling cigarette is Fatima—showing the fast-growing preference for this inexpensive, "just-enough-Turkish" blend. Not only do Fatimas please the taste but, as compared with straight Turkish cigarettes, they never give you any worry as to "how many."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

de Guerre attached to its colors, while Colonel Geisting may wear the ribbon of the order on behalf of the men of his former command, which was demobilized in May, 1919. The honor was awarded the regiment for its work in throwing a bridge across the Vesle river, west of Fismes, on Sept. 6, 1918. The Germans were retreating towards the Aisne, but to cover their retreat had stationed a score of light batteries on the Aisne heights. While the 302d were building the bridge across the river to enable Allied troops to pursue the retreating enemy the Germans kept the Engineers under heavy fire. The work was completed in three hours, however, and the Allies made the crossing successfully.

Education of Wounded Soldiers.

Work of the educational service for the benefit of wounded soldiers at forty Army hospitals functioning in the reconstruction of wounded men is described in a report for the month of May, published on July 8 from the Office of the Surgeon General: "The staff supervising this work totals 2,385 persons, consisting of 252 officers, 509 non-commissioned officers, 241 enlisted men, 1,274 reconstruction aids, and 78 male and 31 female civilian employees. The largest staff was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the number engaged in the work being 181. Walter Reed Hospital, at Washington, had the second largest staff—138. Of 2,524 patients receiving surgeon's certificate of discharge 2,408 were able to resume their old occupations, or were not in need of retraining. Enrollments in ward arts and crafts increased from 18,829 in April to 20,641 in May. Those in war academic studies increased from 3,552 to 4,961. Shop and school enrollments increased from 30,358 to 31,248. The grand total of students in all forms of education was 56,850."

"With the Army in Hoboken."

It will be interesting to the officers of the Army and employees who have served on duty in Hoboken, N.J., to learn that Capt. King W. Snell of the Troop Movement Office of the Port of Embarkation is preparing a historical sketch entitled "With the Army in Hoboken." This work, which will have 100 pages of pictures, will deal with the various Army activities at Hoboken, dating from the first convoy of troops and up to and including the debarkation period. The work will contain over 3,000 pictures of officers and civil employees, in addition to a roster. The work is now well advanced, and from the illustrations we have seen it will be a very handsome and interesting publication. The pictures will include some of the officers of the Cruiser and Transport Force of the Navy.

Camp Publications.

The first number of the Outpost, published in the interests of the R.O.T.C. at Camp Lee, Va., made its appearance on July 5. In an editorial Major A. E. Chairsell, U.S.A., the editor, who is morale officer of the camp, explains that the publication is to take the place of the R.O.T.C. paper, The Bulletin, which has been discontinued. He explains that the object of The Outpost is to chronicle the events of the camp periodically and to finally produce the history of the summer camp of 1919. It is the present intention to issue the magazine weekly and to increase its size as conditions make this possible. The camp commander is Col. Frank W. Rowell, U.S.A.

The Jolly Snorter, organ of the 13th U.S. Infantry, stationed at Camp Merritt, N.J., announced in its issue of July 10 that it has been decided to suspend publication because of the decrease in personnel owing to the large number of men discharged or to be discharged in the near future, added to which is the fact that Lieut. C. J. Carey, U.S.A., editor of the paper, and Lieut. M. P. Morgan, assistant editor, have been detailed to recruiting duty away from the regiment. The paper announces that "when all of the regiment gets together again and things in general and the personnel in particular are settled matters The Jolly Snorter will again make its appearance."

Co. D, 15th M.G. Batln., in the War.

"Spare Parts" is the somewhat applicable name of a booklet issued by the officers and men of Co. D, 15th M. G. Batln., Regular Army, stationed at Ehlange, Luxembourg, the object of which is to record in permanent form the history of the company and the deeds of its members both before and after it became part of the American E.F. It is a recital of actual experiences and personal incident, "and these two things," the booklet observes, "constitute the other thing which the world calls history." The company was organized at Fort Sam Houston, Nov. 30, 1917, as a unit of the 15th M. G. Batln., its members being drawn from the 3d, 19th, 35th and 57th Infantry regiments of the Regular establishment. The organization was transferred to the 15th M.G. Batln. on March 1, 1918, and on April 5 left for Camp Merritt, N.J. It arrived overseas on May 2, 1918, and fought in the Anould and St. Die sectors, in the St. Mihiel operations and the two Argonne-Meuse offensives. Up to the signing of the armistice the company had captured forty-eight officers, 2,357 men and ninety-eight pieces of artillery in addition to 802 machine guns. A good record.

NAVAL OFFICERS UNIFORMS

MADE OF IMPORTED SERGE OR BROADCLOTH—Workmanship the best, strictly regulation.
I can also supply any desired equipment.

GUS KROESSEN, 170 Sands Street, Brooklyn, New York

"Whites" made at short notice



If You Wore KAHN Uniforms During the War

—you'll be glad to know that you can still obtain them.

They are sold in a number of army camps and cantonments—and by KAHN dealers all over America. These superior made-to-measure uniforms stood the gaff of active service. Their excellence is founded on fine fabrics, perfect tailoring, exact made-to-measure fit.

If you do not know the Kahn dealer at your present point of service, write us for an introduction.

KAHN TAILORING CO.
OF INDIANAPOLIS U.S.A.

ARMY PERSONNEL DATA. Ordnance Personnel Reduced.

The reduction in the work of the Ordnance Department has been accompanied by a corresponding reduction of personnel. The following table compares officers, enlisted men, and civilians on duty Nov. 11 and June 25:

	Nov. 11.	June 25.
Commissioned officers	5,954	2,249
Enlisted men in Washington	820	14
Civilians in Washington	8,176	1,645
Enlisted, not in Washington	61,227	19,146
Civilians, not in Washington	71,541	54,419

The chief work of those still on duty in this country is the liquidation of contracts, disposal of surplus property, and storage of matériel which is to be kept. Steps have been taken to reduce the civilian personnel at ammunition depots from approximately 13,000 to 2,300 by Aug. 1, it being assumed that all movements into and out of these depots will have been completed by that date.

Air Service Decrease.

The Air Service net decrease in the total commissioned and enlisted strength from the date of the armistice to June 28 was 87 per cent. The following table shows present distribution of personnel as compared with Nov. 11, and the per cent. decrease. The June 25 figures do not include 593 officers and 1,949 enlisted men in transit or at demobilization camps awaiting discharge:

	Nov. 11.	June 25.	% Decrease.
Cadets	6,483	54	99
Enlisted men	170,436	21,089	88
Officers	20,852	4,392	79
Total	197,771	25,535	87

Commissioned Officers on Duty in Washington.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated June 21, 1919, calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the number of commissioned officers of the Army, who, upon the date of May 31, 1919, are on duty in the District of Columbia and how many of them are holding commissions of a higher grade than that to which they are entitled in the Regular Army and what official work they are now performing, Secretary Baker has submitted the desired information, from which we compile the following table:

(a) Number of commissioned officers of the Army who, upon the date of May 31, 1919, were on duty in the District of Columbia.

(b) Number of above officers holding emergency commissions of a higher grade than their permanent Army rank.

	a	b
Adjutant General's Office	104	43
Inspector General's Department	34	17
Judge Advocate General's Department	118	9
Surgeon General's Office	436	37
Office of the Chief of Engineers	184	22
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	481	45
Office of the Director, Air Service	396	56
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	85	11
Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery	19	16
Office of the Chief of Field Artillery	17	10
Chemical Warfare Service	50	1
Militia Bureau	13	11
Construction Division	209	8
Motor Transport Corps	198	13
Tank Corps	8	7
Office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds	6	2
Sixty-third Infantry	16	3
Committee on Education and Special Training	18	8
Office of the Chief of Staff	3	3
Office of Secretary of General Staff	3	4
Office of the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff	94	18
Office of the Director of Operations	116	75
Office of the Director, War Plans Division	91	55
Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division	960	122
Military Intelligence Division	109	32
Office of the Secretary of War	50	1
Office of the Assistant Secretary of War	22	1
Office of the Third Assistant Secretary of War	21	1
Office of the Chairman, American Red Cross	2	2
Total	3,857	632

AMERICAN LEGION MEMBERSHIP BUTTON.

A button adopted by the National Executive Committee of the American Legion as the official emblem of the organization of American veterans of the Great War will be distributed to members of the legion through state branches and local posts. An enlarged design of the button, unless changed by the national convention at Minneapolis in November, will also be used as the basis for the official seal. The button is three quarters of an inch in diameter. It consists of a central small replica of the regulation bronze five-pointed star discharge

button, surrounded by a narrow circular band of blue enamel, containing the words "American Legion" in gold letters. The button has a fluted gold edge. The central replica of the discharge button will be silver instead of bronze for members of the legion who were wounded in the service. Steps will be taken to have the emblem copyrighted.

CASUALTIES IN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following table shows casualties in the A.E.F. (1) as reported by the Central Records Office, A.E.F., as of March 1, and (2) as compiled from the casualty cables and announced to the press by The A.G.O. and the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to July 2. In all 2,423 deaths have been reported in the A.E.F. by the Medical Department since March 1. The discrepancy in wounded may be explained as largely due to reports of slightly wounded made subsequent to the report for the same individual of a more serious casualty. For the most part these have not been reported in the casualty cables. Approximately 2,000 such cases have been cabled but have not been announced to the press:

	A.E.F. report to March 1.	Announced by A.G.O. to July 9.
Killed in action	34,180	35,887
Died of wounds	14,729	14,443
Total battle deaths	48,909	50,330
Died of disease	21,159	23,772
Died of other causes	3,296	5,108
Total dead	73,364	79,210
Wounded severely	80,130
Wounded slightly	110,544
Wounded degree undetermined	46,461*
Total wounded	237,135*	216,762
Missing in action	4,000**	1,787
Grand total	314,499	297,759

* Contains a duplication of about 7,000.

** Approximate.

Battle Deaths Since Jan. 1.

A summary of all deaths reported in the Army during the first half of the present year shows 10,302 deaths, divided as follows: Disease, 7,291, or 71 per cent.; battle, 1,858, or 18 per cent.; accident, 1,153, or 11 per cent.

Only 1,787 Missing in Action.

Further revision of casualties up to July 12 has reduced the number carried as missing in action to 1,787. A net addition of 612 names was made to the casualty lists during the week ended July 9.

SALES OF WAR MATERIALS.

Total Receipts to July 4.

The Director of Sales announces that \$8,027,189.17 was derived from surplus war materials disposed of during the week ended July 4. The items reported ranged from 25 cents, the price at which the Ordnance Department disposed of a quantity of printed labels, to \$3,778.223.85, the figure realized by the Surplus Property Division from the sale of subsistence supplies consisting principally of flour, sugar, oleomargarine, butter and pickles. The receipts from wool auctions held in Boston by the Surplus Property Division were \$2,309,725. The Ordnance Department reported sales amounting to \$782,824.67 derived principally from the sale of metal stocks, and Aircraft Production reported total sales of \$388,841.13, of which sum \$216,023.80 was derived from the sale of surplus lumber. Between Jan. 1 and July 4 the War Department received \$339,391,437.57 from sales of surplus war materials. This total represented a recovery of seventy-eight per cent. of the original cost of the materials to the Government.

Gray Gauze Offered for Sale.

The Surplus Property Division is offering for sale under sealed proposals approximately 13,000,000 yards of surplus gray gauze now held in Government warehouses at Boston. Bids will be opened July 22 at office of Chief, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D.C.

Cartridge Cloth Bids Rejected.

The Director of Sales announces that the War Department has rejected as inadequate all of the bids sub-

mitted for the approximately 17,000,000 yards of cartridge cloth, a silk fabric used by the Army to encase artillery propellant charges. These bids were opened on July 10 at the District Ordnance Office, 1107 Broadway, New York city. The War Department, through its sales organization, is developing a method for marketing the cartridge cloth at prices which more nearly approximate its commercial value than did those embraced in the bids opened on July 10.

Chloride of Lime for Sale.

The War Department is offering for sale a surplus of several million pounds of standard grade chloride of lime, containing 35 per cent. of available chlorine, which is prepared for commercial use in 50 and 700 pound drums. It was acquired for use by the Army as a disinfectant and as a raw material in the manufacture of poisonous gases. The major portion is located at Edgewood, Md.

Leather Auction.

The Surplus Property Division of the War Department will offer at auction at the Chicago depot on Aug. 6 approximately \$2,000,000 worth of surplus leather. Like the leather sold at Philadelphia on June 9 and 10, this supply was acquired by the Army for artillery harness, pistol holsters, riding bridles, rifle scabbards and stirrup straps. Buyers desiring information should communicate with Major O. V. Wilcombe, Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th street, Chicago.

Liquidation of Ordnance Contracts.

Over 4,200 suspended contracts, of which the value of the uncompleted portions is estimated to be \$1,824,000,000, are being liquidated by the Ordnance Department Claims Board. During the week ended June 21 nearly \$50,000,000 worth were liquidated, as compared with \$29,000,000 the previous week. The rate of saving for the week was ninety-one per cent.

Stop Shipment of Enemy Loaded Ammunition.

It has been necessary to cancel all further shipments of enemy loaded ammunition, powder, or explosives, except small individual engineering samples positively known to be safe. Unexplained explosions have occurred and shipments other than as specified are considered dangerous.

Platinum and Iridium.

The War Department is offering its present surplus of platinum for sale at a minimum of \$105 per ounce, and iridium at a minimum of \$200 per ounce, prices and orders subject to cancellation without notice. The sales will be made from the New York Assay Office and will be handled by the Committee on Sale of Materials, New York District Ordnance Office, 1107 Broadway, New York. The minimum offer must be for ten ounces, and the maximum to a single purchaser will be 1,000 ounces, unless the director deems it advisable to grant larger quantities. Since the principal pre-war production of platinum came from Russian mines and the economic conditions of that country are now so disturbed, the War Department anticipates that it will find a ready market for its surplus stock.

Granulated Sugar.

The Secretary of War, upon recommendation by the Director of Sales, has authorized the U.S. Sugar Equalization Board, Food Administration, to dispose of the War Department's entire present surplus of granulated sugar approximating 21,000,000 pounds at a price to assure recovery of original cost, all for domestic consumption, with a view to relieving the acute sugar shortage that exists in certain sections. Of the surplus stocks approximately 17,000,000 pounds are in storage at New Orleans, La., and 4,000,000 pounds at San Francisco.

DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

Under date of July 12 the War Department authorizes the following statistics regarding demobilization and enlistments, from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

Demobilization.

Officers discharged to date	134,537
Enlisted men discharged to date	2,713,149
Total	2,847,686
Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918:	
Officers	72,615
Enlisted men	1,591,586
Total	*1,664,201

Enlistments Reported to Date.

Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for July 12, 1919	23,294
Reported weekly from camps up to and including week ending July 5, 1919	51,450
Total	74,744

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 12,744; A.E.F., Siberia, 133; Philippine Department, 2,602; Panama Canal Department, 209; Hawaiian Department, 1,819; Alaska, 95.

Overseas Replacements Sailed for A.E.F., Europe.

Nine battalions:	
Officers	369
Enlisted men	8,707
Total	9,067

* Sick and wounded of this number, 3,518 officers and 136,312 enlisted men returned to July 5.

Army Emergency Rank Discharge.

Between Nov. 11, 1918, and May 31, 1919, 386 Regular Army officers were discharged from their emergency rank; between Nov. 11, 1918, and July 3, 1919, 516 Regular officers were so discharged, and between Nov. 11, 1918, and July 21, 571 Regular Army officers will be so discharged.

Reductions by Grades.

	May 31	July 3	July 21
Major general to brigadier general	1	3	3
Major general to colonel	7	12	13
Brigadier general to colonel	45	63	63
Brigadier general to lieutenant colonel	31	45	45
Brigadier general to major	14	24	25
Brigadier general to captain	2	2	2
Colonel to lieutenant colonel	17	26	42
Colonel to major	43	51	64
Colonel to captain	16	19	20
Lieutenant colonel to major	8	12	21
Lieutenant colonel to captain	36	45	49
Lieutenant colonel to first lieutenant	1	1	1
Major to captain	62	79	84
Major to first lieutenant	5	1	6
Major to second lieutenant	50	73	75
Captain to first lieutenant	14	16	16
Captain to second lieutenant	34	40	41
First lieutenant to second lieutenant	—	—	—
Total	386	516	571

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connections. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PUBLICATIONS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

U. S. NAVY'S DIRIGIBLE POLICY.

Articles which have been appearing in the daily newspapers purporting to outline the policy of the U. S. Navy on purchase, construction and operation of dirigibles have caused Navy officers to scan the program presented with toleration mixed with amusement and no little amazement. The super-dirigible with its commodious hangar looked inviting on paper, but on reflection it was concluded that "this cannot be"—for Congress had made the Navy's dirigible policy, in fact written it item by item in the Naval Appropriations Act. As stated in our issue of July 5, page 1547, there is available \$3,700,000 for the erection of two hangars, \$2,500,000 for the purchase of a dirigible abroad, and \$1,500,000 for the construction of a dirigible, a total of \$7,700,000. Yet the newspaper program lists as immediately planned by the Navy dirigibles of five million and ten million cubic feet gas capacity.

"Of course," said an officer of the Navy connected with airship development, "we will begin by building hangars on government-owned land at Lakehurst, N.J. This was where the Army had its 'gas works,' consequently it has the advantage of isolation. I see that it is stated we will build hangars about 1,100 feet in length. The length doesn't matter much, as hangars are built in sections and so can be carried to any length desired. It is like building a dock—always easy to extend. The height and width of hangars are important however, and our plans do provide for ships considerably greater in diameter than Great Britain's R-34. But to talk of a ship of 10,000,000 cubic feet gas capacity as actually under consideration by the Navy is making a rather swift dash into the uncharted future. While hangars are building there will still be time for calm reckoning on lengths, widths and gas capacity of the Navy's dirigibles. The statement of Major G. H. Scott, commander of the R-34, that 'although the R-34 has more than justified our hopes, transatlantic flying in the future must be done in larger and faster ships,' is wisdom born of experience. That larger and faster airships for overseas navigation are necessary has been recognized by us here in the Navy Department, and while we may purchase a ship of the R-34 class—in fact we could have bought the R-34 delivered on Long Island—our plans for future construction in this country provide for much larger craft, approximating a gas capacity of about three million cubic feet. These plans would naturally be quite different from Great Britain's because our ships are to be inflated with helium, a gas somewhat heavier than oxygen and of a little less lifting power.

"It is a fact, as the papers state, that Great Britain has put at our disposal all that she has learned in airship construction, but it is hardly courteous to our Naval Intelligence to intimate that, aside from the Zeppelins that fell on French and English soil during the war, the Navy Department knows little of German progress in construction and design. What progress the Germans made during the latter part of the war in their Zeppelin building is not at all a closed book to us.

"As to a 'composite' airship—well, that is a certainty, whether the builders are English, French, Japanese or Americans. Airship design cannot very well evade the general principles already firmly established. Consequently, it is quite true that Navy dirigibles will embrace the approved features of the Zeppelin, the R-34 type, and French and Italian lighter-than-air craft. The

lines may differ a bit, to be sure, but not more than touring-car lines do in the automobiles of to-day. And for the big ship a 'stream-line' is a certainty—it cannot very well be avoided.

"The important matter, however, since Congress has made our airship policy, is to get to work on hangars, so that when Great Britain again chances the hazard of sailing an airship over the Atlantic and asks for the use of a hangar we won't be compelled to admit we have none. With hangars under construction, the Navy will be about ready to make public its plans for the first Navy-built dirigible. While the total appropriation for our lighter-than-air program, \$7,700,000, is inadequate for the purpose, the Navy can hardly be said to be cramped for funds, for the Appropriation act contains two items, '\$6,700,000 for continuing experimental and development work for all types of aircraft' and '\$2,646,743 for general and miscellaneous contingencies,' from which we can draw in carrying out the Navy's purpose of constructing dirigibles which, experience has shown, must be larger, more safe and of higher speed than any yet produced in Europe."

LINE OFFICERS TO ATTEND SCHOOL OF LINE.

Hereafter all officers of the line under the age of fifty-two will be sent to the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., according to a new War Department order made public on July 11. This policy has been formulated on the basis of lessons learned during the war. The War Department's purpose, as outlined in the memorandum, follows:

"1. It is the policy of the War Department in general to detail all line officers under fifty-two years of age to attend the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth whether these officers desire the detail or not. Officers over fifty-two years of age will not be so detailed unless they desire it. Officers over fifty-six years of age will not be sent to the School of the Line.

"2. This policy has been adopted in order that officers who are to command large units may have the benefit of this training, the special feature of which will be the training of field officers concerning their duties and responsibilities with regard to education and training in the Army; in addition, it will provide training for officers in all arms and services in the combined tactical use of all arms and services to include duties of general staff of divisions and also the functioning of corps and army troops and services in relation to divisions."

SHORTAGE OF FIELD ARTILLERY PERSONNEL.

One of the clearest illustrations of the present condition of the military forces can be found in the Field Artillery, which was built up from the smallest of the combat arms before the war to the second largest before the armistice was signed. At the outbreak of the war there were nine Field Artillery regiments, which could have been organized into three brigades. During the war the Field Artillery was so increased that there were at one time approximately forty-two brigades overseas and between twenty-five and thirty in this country, in addition to thousands of unassigned officers. With the rapid progress of demobilization there are not enough complete regiments at present to form a single brigade. The largest Field Artillery regiment in the Army lacks 300 men of being recruited to full strength. The average strength of a regiment is below 200 men, some having even less than should ordinarily be assigned to a battery. Officers at Field Artillery headquarters in Washington say that the majority of these men are merely doing guard duty and never have an opportunity to perform work with a battery in the duties of cannoneers. New recruits for the Army have been either sent abroad or have been absorbed into the various staff corps, leaving but few for the line. These few, it is pointed out, go into organizations that are almost entirely devoid of personnel, the result being that they do not even get the necessary instruction in Artillery work. Artillery officers numbered over 20,000 during the war. Of these all but 876 will have to be discharged before Sept. 30, 1919, under the blanket order issued by the Secretary of War. This would provide for the twenty-one regiments authorized under the National Defense Act, but with demands from various staff corps for personnel to carry on their necessary operations even this number will be reduced by the detail of officers out of the Field Artillery.

WAR RECORDS PILING UP AT WASHINGTON.

The tremendous influx of the records of the U. S. Army to the office of The Adjutant General makes easy the prediction that should Congress decline to provide liberally for the handling of these records the filing will still be unfinished thirty or forty years hence. At the present time there are 20,000 boxes filled with records sent from the camps in the United States which remain untouched. Overseas there is being assembled the initial shipment of the records of the American Expeditionary Force and it is estimated that this first shipment will bulk about 10,000 tons. The remaining records, it is believed, will bulk still larger, so that it is apparent that the office of The Adjutant General will be literally swamped. Storage space in Washington is inadequate to accommodate the mass of Army data, in fact it is suggested that available storage room in fireproof buildings does not exist, properly to take care of the records, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington combined. The problem before Major Gen. Peter C.

Harris, The Adjutant General, is as complex as it is voluminous, but General Harris fortified himself for his great task of arranging and disposing of these valuable records of daily reports, monthly reports, special reports on officer and enlisted personnel, courts-martial, historical data, etc., during his recent tour of France and his investigation of the methods of the war offices of Great Britain and France. The systematic and efficient handling of the business under General Harris has been worked out by him. It needs but a disposition on the part of Congress to see the need for doing this work economically and speedily, and making this possible by granting appropriations large enough to supply the necessary clerks to dispose of this mass without years of delay. Economy of this effective sort, however, does not appeal to the average legislator when it entails the large sum of appropriations necessary to do a large work promptly. So it is probable that the system which spread work on Civil War records over a period of thirty years will be repeated unless there are members of Congress with sufficient vision and influence to realize that the quickest and most economical way to handle these records of the nation in the World War is to do it in the large way the business warrants. Otherwise The Adjutant General's office may still be trying to complete the work about 1970. Reports submitted by Chief Clerk J. C. Scofield, of the War Department, on July 1 show that the office force of civilian employees of the department now numbers approximately 26,000, a decrease of more than 10,000 since the signing of the armistice.

CONGRESS HEARS FROM OFFICERS' FRIENDS.

The discharge of officers holding emergency commissions, due to the fact that appropriations for the support of the Army require that a peace-time basis of commissioned personnel be reached by Sept. 30, has had the expected result. Within a week of the issue of the order on July 3, members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, have been making inquiry in person at the officer personnel branches of the War Department as to why Capt. John Jones, Major William Smith, Lieut. Col. Henry Brown, etc., have been discharged. "Why is it necessary to send him out of the Army?" is the usual question. When told that there is no other course, that Congress has provided only enough money to support an officer personnel as provided for in the National Defense Act, the response is not one of regret for the action of Congress, but a suggestion that there might be some exceptions because "I know Captain Smith is a fine officer; he won the D.S.M. and Croix de Guerre and he is a credit to the Service," etc. Surely, argues the legislator, there ought to be a way to keep his favorite in the Service. But favorites are not recognized in the discharge of emergency officers who, as soon as declared surplus by commanding officers, are discharged. The fact that the inquiries are made in such volume would indicate that some of the members of Congress are hearing from home. The shoe is on the other foot now, and there will be a deal of explaining to the constituents who are friends of the many thousands of officers who declared their desire to enter the Regular Establishment, but who must now be discharged, thereby obliterating the greatest reservoir of splendid officer material any country has had at its disposal after a great war.

BANKING AID TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Reports from the twenty-two bank agencies established by the Government at demobilization centers throughout the country indicate that the soldiers are taking advantage of the opportunity thus presented to have surplus funds in their possession at time of discharge transferred to their home banks through these agencies. The figures reported from Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., show that more than \$250,000 has been deposited within two periods, or an average per man per day within that period ranging from \$86 to \$102. These agencies were established at the instance of Col. Arthur Woods, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, under the auspices of the bankers of the country working in co-operation with the Red Cross. Heretofore when a man was discharged he carried all his pay and the \$60 bonus in his pocket. Under the present system he need only go to the bank agency established in his demobilization camp and deposit his money, which will be transmitted to his home bank anywhere in the United States free of charge. This relieves him of the care of carrying the money with him, and also assures him of funds on arriving at his home.

COMPUTING FOREIGN SERVICE FOR OFFICERS.

In completing the War Department foreign service roster for officers, beginning with Jan. 1, 1917, and for future computations, service in Alaska, China, Hawaii, Mexico (Punitive Expedition 1916 and 1917), Panama, Philippine Islands, service with Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry outside limits of United States, service overseas with all American Expeditionary Force and service when attached to foreign armies in actual campaigns, will be counted as foreign service. The War Department on July 14 announced that foreign service will be counted from date of departure from continental limits of the United States of America to date of return, both dates included. It is directed that all officers of the Army be guided by the above, but that this is not to be construed as in any way modifying the foreign service roster in effect up to and including Dec. 31, 1918.

COLONEL ANSELL TO RESIGN.

Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, made the statement on July 14 that he had determined to resign his commission in the Army and fight for the reform of the courts-martial system as a civilian. While he would not state what caused his determination to leave the Service at this time, it is known that he considered that the disapproval by Secretary Baker of his recommendation that the case of every prisoner serving sentence imposed by G.C.M. be sent to the Clemency Board, of which he is president, was an indication that his work for reform as an officer of the U.S. Army was at an end. His resignation, he stated, would be filed some time this week. In April, 1918, during the absence of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, Colonel (then Brigadier General) Ansell became the center of an interdepartmental storm through his refusal to approve death sentences imposed on four privates in the American Expeditionary Force. Two of the privates were convicted of sleeping on post and two of having disobeyed lawful orders of their superiors. Colonel Ansell insisted that the trials of these men were incomplete and incompetent, that the Government had failed to prove a case in each instance, that similar offenses were numerous, but had therefore resulted in sentences of three months' imprisonment. He finally declared his belief that the American private could not hope to obtain justice under existing court-martial procedure. The controversy, which Colonel Ansell has maintained with increasing vigor and has carried by address and the printed word to a large and sympathetic following, is not yet ended. It has resulted in the Chamberlain bill, written by Colonel Ansell, which Senator Chamberlain introduced in the Senate. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which has submitted it to Secretary Baker. Mr. Baker asked that he be allowed to delay giving his view of the measure. Largely due to Colonel Ansell's crusade Mr. Baker requested a committee of the American Bar Association to examine into military judicial procedure and the volumes of testimony from Army officers and others taken at the hearings in Washington and Chicago have just come to hand at the War Department. Colonel Ansell, while maintaining the same attitude to-day as when called before the committee, in effect that the committee could not fairly reach conclusions which would have weight in the matter of reform, believes that his crusade is hopeless if he continues in the Army, and that to do more effective fighting he is compelled to resign his commission. He will become a member of a New York law firm which has an office in Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS BONUS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts on July 3 signed the bill granting a bonus of \$100 to honorably discharged Massachusetts members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who served in the Great War during specified periods. Female yeomen are barred from the provisions of the act. The measure, which is known as H.B. 1803, was passed in both bodies without the section excluding female yeomen. At the request of the Senate the bill was returned by the Governor on the following day, amended so as to exclude specifically female yeomen, and returned to him for signature. The bill provides that the sum mentioned shall be paid to each commissioned officer, enlisted man, field clerk or Army or Navy nurse, from the state of Massachusetts, duly recognized as such by the War or Navy Departments, who was mustered into the Federal service and reported for active duty subsequently to Feb. 3, 1917, and prior to Nov. 11, 1918; and to each commissioned officer, warrant officer, nurse and enlisted man who enlisted in or was enrolled in or who was mustered in and who had been called and reported for active duty in the U.S. Army, U.S. Naval Reserve Forces, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Coast Guard, or the National Naval Volunteers, subsequently to Feb. 3, 1917, and prior to Nov. 11, 1918; and to every man who served during the war in the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or to the dependents or heirs at law of these persons. No one is to benefit under the act who had not been inducted into the Service and reported for duty on or before Nov. 11, 1918, or who was discharged from the Service or relieved from active duty and not recalled to the colors before Jan. 15, 1918; but in all cases of death in the Service or discharge for physical incapacity received in the line of duty the bonus shall be paid. In case of the decease of any person who would have been entitled to the benefits of the act the money is to be paid to his dependents or heirs at law. No person is eligible under the law who has not been honorably discharged from the Service, or who at any time during the war with Germany has sought to avoid service because of conscientious objection, because of alienage or because of wilful violation or evasion of the rules of the War Department. For the purpose of meeting the expenditures necessary bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 are to be issued, to be designated as the Massachusetts military service loan. Applications for benefits under the act must be filed with the treasurer general of the state upon forms to be furnished by him, before Nov. 30, 1919, or in the case of an applicant whose final discharge from the Service is received after the passage of the act, within six months after the date of discharge. The treasurer and receiver general may accept the written statement of an assessor of a city or town that a person claiming pay or on whose account pay is claimed by a dependent or heir at law, under the provisions of the act, was a resident thereof on April 1 in any year, as prima facie evidence of the fact of such residence and he may accept such other evidence of residence as he may consider adequate.

EXECUTION OF SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

G.O. No. 7, 1918, relating to the staying of the execution of a sentence involving death, dishonorable discharge or dismissal, pending a review by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, will in effect be modified by a communication that is to be sent to all department commanders and the commanding general, A.E.F., which requires that such cases be sent to the President for approval prior to their execution. The War Department memorandum announcing this change is as follows: "The Chief of Staff directs that the commanding general of each territorial department be informed that the President desires that the commanding general of each territorial department refrain from a further exercise of the power to order execution of a sentence of death or dismissal conferred upon department commanders by the

48th Article of War, and cause any record of trial involving the execution of such a sentence to be transmitted to the President, under the 51st Article of War for his action; that the commanding general of the A.E.F. be informed that he may legally continue to exercise the power of confirmation conferred by the 48th Article of War, but in view of changed conditions, the President desires that he refrain from further exercise of the power to order the execution of the sentence in any case in which sentence of death or dismissal is confirmed with view to its execution without commutation; that the President desires that in any such case the sentence be suspended and the record transmitted to the President under the 51st Article of War."

SUMMER CAMP FOR ARMY CONVALESCENTS.

A summer camp for convalescents through the co-operation of a prominent merchant has been established for the overseas men of the Army under treatment at General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa. It is known as Camp Lindner, named after Mr. John Lindner, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Carlisle, who made available his beautiful country estate of 1,000 acres for the recreation of the wounded men. Ten large Army tents constitute the sleeping quarters, fifty-two patients being sent to the camp each week. The camp is run on the honor system with no restrictions except general supervision by an officer of the hospital staff. The camp grounds afford excellent facilities for healthy amusements such as golf, tennis, swimming, tramping and baseball. It is planned to allow all patients to visit the camp at some time during the summer. Medical officers, nurses and attendants are maintained at the camp. The Red Cross conducts a camp fire each evening and furnishes various sporting equipment, including bathing suits and fishing tackle.

GENERAL CROWDER'S GREAT TASK ENDED.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., was relieved of his duties as Provost Marshal General on July 15, by order of the War Department. General Crowder had served in this office since shortly after our entry into the war, and his great task of carrying out the Selective Service law was begun in May, 1917. The fact that under his administration selective service won the confidence of all the people, and that it was never under fire of serious criticism is considered an encomium greater than all the fine phrases which might be used in praise of General Crowder and his staff in the Provost Marshal General's office. General Crowder will resume his duties as Judge Advocate General on return from Cuba, where he is assisting that government in the codification of the election laws.

ASSIGNMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION CORPS.

Secretary of War Baker on July 12 directed that all concerned be informed that orders issued by the commanding general, A.E.F., "transferring" officers to Transportation Corps are regarded as merely assignments and not as new appointments, unless the language of the order clearly indicates the contrary. Such officers, he rules, continue to serve under their former commission; and that an order announcing the "promotion" of an officer to a higher grade in the Transportation Corps is a new appointment by which the officer vacates his former commission and is removed from his former branch of the Service. The officer then holds a commission in the Transportation Corps only, but will be assigned in the United States in accordance with the best interests of the Service.

EVIDENCE REQUIRED FOR SILVER VICTORY BUTTON.

In connection with Circular 187, War Dept., 1919, the War Department announces: "(1) The Silver Victory Button for wounds received in action will be issued only upon the evidence of such wound or wounds as shown on the discharge certificate of enlisted men or certificate of discharge of officers. (2) Where no such evidence is shown on discharge certificate or where no such certificate has been issued to officers and wound or wounds alleged, a letter giving all facts in the case should be forwarded to The Adjutant General's Office by applicant for corroboration, in accordance with facts as shown by the official records on file in that office."

CLEMENCY BOARD FOR U.S. NAVY.

Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral George R. Clark, judge advocate general, and Comdr. Frank B. Freyer, assistant judge advocate general, U.S.N., constitute a board of review which is considering all Navy courts-martial findings and sentences imposed during the war with the purpose of extending clemency wherever warranted. Secretary Daniels in speaking of the work of the board said that no man was executed as a result of a Navy court-martial during the war. In several instances the death penalty had been imposed by Navy courts-martial, but in each case the board of review commuted the sentence to imprisonment.

MOTOR VEHICLES POOLED.

The commanding generals of the Western and Central Departments are being directed to organize, at San Francisco and Chicago, respectively, a pool to embrace all activities with exception of motor vehicles assigned to tactical units in accord with Tables of Organization, and that such pools created are to embrace all activities with above exception whether independent of each other or not. In cities and other places where pooling would prove economical, such pooling is made mandatory by Par. 2, Cir. 298, War Dept., June 10, 1919. Creation of pool at San Francisco and Chicago is considered an economical feature.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN U.S. NAVY.

According to reports received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for the week ending June 21, the annual rate per 1,000 for certain communicable diseases was 56.10. For the week 330 cases were reported, the admissions being as follows: Influenza, 151; mumps, 59; malaria, 20; pneumonia, 26; scarlet fever, 17; tuberculosis, 24; measles, 14; diphtheria, 11, and the remainder scattering. Twenty-eight deaths were reported for the week, seven being due to drowning and five to accidents. The annual death rate all causes was 4.7 per 1,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT VIEWS ON SELECTION.

We have sought from the War Department a statement of the arguments which would support its advocacy of promotion by selection in peace time. The military and other reasons for adopting the plan, from the War Department's point of view, will prove of keen interest to the officers of the Regular Establishment, and we desire to acknowledge with our thanks the courtesy of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in having this material prepared. The opinion is expressed by many officers that fully ninety per cent. of Army officers are opposed to the War Department's plan to adopt promotion by selection for the peace-time Army, and this is apparently confirmed by the letters to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL protesting against the plan. The points in favor of selective promotion should be given, however, both as a matter of interest and of fairness. The statement which presents the arguments of the War Department in favor of the adoption of promotion by selection follows:

Selection During the War.

"At the beginning of the war, when it was necessary to appoint a great number of general officers, a glance at the lineal lists of the various arms showed that the promotion of all the senior colonels to the grade of brigadier general would be disastrous to the efficiency of the Service. Therefore many colonels have remained in that grade, while, on the other hand, many Lieutenant colonels and majors, and even some captains, have been promoted to the grade of general officer. The appointments have, in the main, justified themselves, and where failures have occurred, they have been among the older men more often than among the younger ones.

"General Pershing, at an early date, became impressed with the necessity of selection for promotion, and on Dec. 15, 1917, he cabled as follows: 'System of lineal promotion in Regular Army involving units as widely separated as United States, Europe and Philippines cannot be applied in present emergency and should give way for time being, at least, to promotion by selection,' and he was given authority to make such promotions from the Regular Army to the National Army, by selection. Later the War Department applied the principle of promotion by selection to the entire Army, on the consolidation of different elements composing it into the U.S. Army.

Selection in the Navy.

"Since the passage of the Naval Appropriation Act in August, 1916, the U.S. Navy has made all promotions to grades above lieutenant commander by selection. In an article in *Harvard's Magazine*, June, 1918, the Secretary of the Navy states: 'Selection is, in my opinion, the most beneficial feature of constructive legislation that has ever been passed relative to naval service.' From the hearing of Secretary Daniels of the Navy before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Dec. 31, 1918, the following appears:

Mr. Britten: "You suggested a while ago that you were in favor of selecting up, even in the lower grades. Why not, while the committee is considering this change in the existing law, suggest to us a proper amendment providing for selection up from lieutenants, at least in the senior grade, if that meets with your approval?"

Secretary Daniels: "I believe in that myself and I will draft an amendment for your consideration. I will say, personally, I would have put that in the first bill, and I remember that when talking about it to a number of officers and some members of the committee, they advanced the objection that the younger men hardly found themselves and might not be selected; that if they were given somewhat longer service and more opportunity to become known an injustice would not be so apt to occur. My feeling is that the law ought to apply to ensigns."

"Then follows Secretary Daniels's proposed amendment:

"Hereafter the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' which relate to 'commissioned personnel' providing for promotion of officers by selection shall apply to promotion of officers by selection from the grade of lieutenant to lieutenant commander in the same manner and in all respects as provided for promotion to the higher grades. Provided, that no lieutenant shall be promoted who is more than forty years of age and shall be subject to the same laws for retirement as provided for retirement of officers in the higher grades."

Secretary of War's Selection Bill.

"On Jan. 16, 1919, at the request of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives introduced into Congress H.R. 14560, providing, *inter alia*, that:

"Hereafter promotions in each branch of the Service to the next to the lowest commissioned grade therein shall be subject to the examination required by existing law, be made according to seniority in the lowest grade of that branch. Promotion to higher grades, below that of general officer, shall be made by selection from the next lower grade in that branch of the service in which the vacancy exists. Any officer thus promoted, by either seniority or selection, shall have rank and pay from the date of occurrence of the vacancy to fill which he was promoted."

"Selections for promotion shall be made by board of not less than five officers appointed by the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe. The board will be limited in its selection to those officers who have been recommended for selection by their superiors throughout the established chain of command. Whenever this procedure shall not result in filling a vacancy, it shall be filled by promotion by seniority. No officer shall be promoted until he shall have been examined by a board of not less than five officers and pronounced by the board to be suitable for such promotion. Existing laws relating to the examination of officers for promotion are hereby repealed, except for promotion from the lowest grade."

"Whenever in time of peace an officer in any grade has been passed over in promotion by twenty-five per centum of the number in that grade and branch, he shall be ordered before a board of five officers appointed by the President, and on the approved finding by such a board that his service has been honest and faithful, he shall be placed on the unlimited retired list; on the approved finding that his service has not been honest and faithful, he will be discharged from the service. (Sec. 33.)"

Selection in Foreign Armies.

"The considerations which led to the War Department advocating this principle may be stated as follows: The six leading foreign nations have adopted the principle of selection and blended it with that of seniority in making promotions in their armies. The principle of selection has been applied in the United States in all grades above that of colonel as well as in certain temporary advances in rank, such as the acting judge advocates, details in the Air Service and the Ordnance Department, and the details of certain officials at the U.S. Military Academy. The question now to be decided is whether the scope of selection shall be extended in the U.S. Army. The principle of promotion by selection is universally recognized as sound, having greater and greater application as the rank increases and the office becomes one of larger responsibilities.

"The principle of selection has been indorsed by high

officials. Among these who have favored promotion by selection are the late President Roosevelt, ex-President Taft and the ex-Secretaries of War, Root, Wright, Dickinson and Stimson. Colonel Roosevelt's views were expressed as follows:

Roosevelt's Views on Selection.

"The present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the Army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the Service and the Nation, of refusing to promote respectable elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority; at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the grounds that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated as regards the Army, and required by law for all grades except those of general officers. As a matter of fact, all the best officers in the highest ranks of the Army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection."

Selection vs. Seniority.

"Selection, which imports the intelligent and discriminating picking out of the individual with reference to his fitness for the office he is to fill, promises better than the automatic designation of the person through the sole operation of seniority. Even if we assume that all second lieutenants are fairly well selected and all are endowed with practically equal capacity, character and ambition, in course of time they begin to differentiate and this continues throughout the active period of their service. The lapse of years displays increasing differences in character, capacity, zeal, and all other elements which go to determine efficiency. If the inefficient were all eliminated through existing agencies or through others which might be devised, seniority would suffice in the lower grades, to secure competent officers for the next higher respective grades, since all remaining would be of good quality. The eliminating agencies, however, do not do this work thoroughly and they cannot, without further legislation. One who escapes court-martial and who does a little extra work when examinations are pending advances as rapidly as the most meritorious. This system does not supply the requisite spur for those naturally inclined to laziness, while it denies to the ambitious a proper reward for their labor."

The Objections to Selection.

"The objection to promotion by selection is urged that it is impossible to safeguard its operation against improper influence and hence against injustice. This objection is based upon an observation of our experience in the past and upon the innate difficulty of devising a working scheme to do substantial justice. That the Army does not deny that boards of officers can be convened who will express their opinions honestly for the good of the Service and without reference to the private interest of individuals is seen from the respect in which courts-martial, courts of inquiry, retiring boards and boards to select candidates for the Ordnance Department are generally held in the Service. Therefore if selection be made by a board of high ranking officers acting under oath and with the same sense of responsibility to the Service which is habitually seen in courts-martial, substantial justice to the individual can be done while conserving, at the same time, the best interests of the Government."

"While it may be admitted that sufficient data upon which to base selections is lacking in officers young in the Service, it is maintained that after ten years of service, an officer's reputation is established and his record, if compiled with a view to its being a basis for promotion by selection, is a safe indication of his efficiency. Therefore promotion by selection may be safely applied in promotion to all grades above that of first lieutenant. Our senior officers should be selected, not because that process will infallibly secure the best man, but because it will insure a good one and will certainly exclude the unfit. This is the true merit of selection, the exclusion of the unfit; not, as some of its advocates insist, the impossible one of selecting each time the best."

"Attention is here invited to the fact that in the operation of promotion by selection in the Navy, no man is passed over except those who are regarded as 'dead wood,' so that, while the law provides for the selection of the most efficient from among all of the officers in the next lower grade, in practice this system operates simply as one denying promotion to the unfit, and differs only from the operation under a law providing for the elimination of the unfit in that the unfit are not retired from active service until they reach a certain age, which differs for the different grades."

Arguments in Favor of Selection.

"One of the strongest arguments in favor of promotion by selection is that it gives an effective means of eliminating the unfit from promotion. A law which provides that the inefficient shall be eliminated from the Service, either by discharge or by retirement on a fraction of their active pay, will meet with such serious opposition that its effectiveness may be destroyed. Such a policy will work a serious hardship on the officers eliminated and their families. It may, and often will, mean actual want. This may be justice, but it will not be recognized as such by officers affected or by their families and friends, and there is not an officer in the Army who cannot muster considerable political support to prevent his discharge, when the only charge against him is that of general inefficiency. It has been difficult in peace time to rid the Service of an officer whom a general court-martial has found guilty of a serious offense, such as drunkenness on duty or dishonorable financial transactions. How much more difficult it will be when the charge is merely that this officer's performance of duty falls below the standard of reasonable efficiency. The charge is vague and difficult of proof even before a board of officers of judicial temperament. How much more difficult it will be to sustain in the court of public opinion. The public is generous and forgiving. It will not sustain a finding of general inefficiency and a sentence of discharge entailing want to an officer and his family. If an elimination board exercises its functions sufficiently to purge the Service of inefficient officers, it will bring down upon itself such an attack as to lead to its abolition. This is the history of the 'Plucking Board' in the Navy. It is true that the law which created that board, fixed the number of officers to be eliminated annually and left to the board only the choice of the particular officers to be 'plucked.' A law which allows the board to determine both the individuals and the numbers of the unfit may be more successful, but this is very doubtful. The vagueness of the charge and the seriousness of the penalty will bring strong opposition."

"A law providing for promotion by selection gives

more promise of success. Under this law the inefficient will be merely passed over by those of demonstrated efficiency. In justifying selections only the excellence of the officers selected will have to be shown, not the deficiency of those passed over. The former is easier to prove than the latter, for activity is more obvious than passivity. Less pressure for special and personal considerations, rather than considerations of efficiency, will be exerted from outside the Army to get an officer promoted by selection than would be exerted to keep an incompetent officer in the Service. At first thought, this may not seem to be consistent with our experience during the war. In hundreds of cases, powerful pressure was brought to bear by influential people to have individuals promoted on what appeared to be personal grounds only. On the other hand, in those cases where officers were eliminated during the war, pressure to have them reinstated was usually easily allayed by showing the grounds for the elimination. But the grounds in these cases were usually some serious positive acts of misconduct, not general inefficiency extending over a period of years and unaccompanied by vice."

Selection vs. Elimination.

"Promotion by selection gives more promise of eliminating the unfit from the higher grades than does a law providing directly for the elimination of the unfit, because it is easier to show that a superior man ought to be selected for promotion than it is to show that a man who is merely inefficient—and not also vicious—ought to be thrown out of the Service."

"It is to be noted that these arguments are applied to a comparison of promotion by selection with a system of eliminating from the Service all inefficient officers. They are not applicable to a comparison of promotion by selection with a system of promotion by seniority, passing over the unfit, i.e., eliminating the unfit from consideration for promotion, though not entirely eliminating them from the Service. Such a system is a form of promotion by selection. It is believed, however, that the inefficient can be more effectively passed over and left in the Service under a law providing for promotion by selection than under one providing for promotion of qualified officers by seniority, passing over the unfit. If the law provides for promotion by selection, all that has to be shown to justify the selection made is to show a reasonable probability that the officer selected will make good, whereas if the law provides for passing over the inefficient, an almost certainty that the officer passed over will fail must be shown, else charges of injustice will be made and a campaign will be launched to repeal the law and return to the present system of promoting by seniority, all who can pass the promotion examinations. It may be objected that the ability to pass over an officer without definitely proving his inefficiency would permit, not only a poor officer to be passed over, but also a good one, and that it therefore constitutes an objection to promotion by selection. This possibility is recognized, but it is believed that the selection board composed of general officers imbued with the strongest desire to do justice, well advised of the seriousness of passing over a good officer, and having at their disposal ample time and facilities for investigation, will make but few mistakes of this character; and that, consequently, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Everyone admits that the inefficient should be eliminated. If this is true, we should adopt a method which promises success."

Personnel Branch Considering Selection Plans.

"If the promotion by selection is authorized by Congress, the War Department has tentative plans to operate it, a great deal of work having already been done in the War Department with a view of securing data to be used as a basis for promotion by selection. The Personnel Branch of the General Staff is making a careful study of the records of all officers of Infantry and Cavalry of the Regular Army, and is working in conjunction with the personnel offices of all other arms of the Service with a view to bringing about a classification of all officers of the Regular Army, based on their efficiency. The preliminary work of the Personnel Branch in studying the records of Infantry and Cavalry officers and the preliminary work of the personnel offices of the other arms of the Service in classifying officers of their arms, is being reviewed by boards of high ranking officers belonging to the arms of the Service concerned. Based on these final reviews all officers of the Regular Army will be classified, according to their efficiency, as average, above average or below average."

"The War Department is convinced that the principle of promotion by selection is sound and that it can be operated with justice to the individual and to the interest of the Government."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Army Emergency Pay.

The Secretary of War made an inquiry of the Comptroller as to "whether the rates of pay for enlisted men who enter the Service under the provisions of the act of Feb. 28, 1919, will remain, throughout their enlistments, at the rates in effect for service on and after June 1, 1917, or will revert at the termination of the emergency" to the rates of pay in effect prior to June 1, 1917." To this the Comptroller gives the decision, "That pay of men enlisted under the act of Feb. 28, 1919, being by the terms of said act the same as that provided by the act of May 18, 1917, will continue 'until the termination of the emergency', after which date (if now-existing statutes relating to the subject remain unchanged) the monthly increases of \$15, \$12, \$8 and \$6, respectively, will cease, and all enlisted men of the Army of the United States then serving under enlistment or re-enlistments made on or prior to or after Feb. 28, 1919, will be entitled to the base pay of their respective grades plus the increase authorized for length of service. It is proper to remark that payment of the twenty per cent. increase of pay proper for foreign service, in cases of enlisted men, continue as heretofore. At what date will occur 'the termination of the emergency' cannot be decided at this time."

Upkeep of Cemeteries Abroad.

An agreement was entered into in April, 1917, by representatives of Belgium, Great Britain and France at Havre that the Belgian government should undertake to acquire at its own expense and in its name title to the land which may be needed for burial grounds, and that the other parties to the agreement, namely, Great Britain, France and the United States (in the event it acceded to the agreement), were to apportion in the case of joint cemeteries the cost of "laying out and upkeep of the land; . . . also that of opening such paths as may be needed to connect with the pub-

lic highway." The Secretary of War inquired of the Comptroller as to whether the necessary funds for this purpose could be taken out of the appropriation "contingencies of the Army," or if any other appropriation under the jurisdiction of the War Department was available for this purpose. The Comptroller states: "It would seem to require rather a liberal construction to hold that the expense of improving and maintaining the grounds of a national or international cemetery is a contingent expense of the Army," but he adds that such expenses may be paid out of that appropriation of, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, "the improvement and upkeep of those burial grounds that are necessary to the maintenance of the morale of the United States forces now in Europe."

"Missing in Action" Status.

In the act of Nov. 4, 1918, it is directed that an enlisted man of the Navy reported as missing in action "shall be considered as occupying a pay status until his actual status has been determined." This the Comptroller interprets as indicating that "to the extent payments were to be made for allotments, the appropriations 'Pay of the Navy' and 'Pay, Marine Corps,' were to be obligated. And in the case of payments of a marine's allotment (the man in the instant case having been reported missing in action) should be continued until such time as his actual status is determined or until its expiration, but in no event to exceed one year from the date reported missing in action."

TAKING THE NEW FLEET TO WEST COAST.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the new Pacific Fleet, in a talk with Washington correspondents on July 14 gave an indication of the extensive plans which have been perfected to make the trip to the west coast of strategic value. He pointed out that the criticism of the division of the U.S. Fleet was ill-founded for the reason that in organization it would be identical with the Atlantic Fleet and in consequence should it ever be necessary to consolidate the fleets it could be effected well within a period of eight days. The sailing of the Pacific Fleet had been arranged. The battleships and destroyers are expected to start from Hampton Roads on July 19 and under this schedule would arrive at the Panama Canal six days later. It has been planned to test the passage of the canal as a strategic enterprise with the intention not only of seeing how expeditiously the fleet can be put through, but as a base of supplies, particularly with regard to refueling and making of repairs, should repairs be necessary. Repair shops and drydocks at the Pacific end of the canal which have been built and equipped by the Navy will also be tested as to their strategic value.

When refueled, the ships will spend a few days in Gatun Lake, where officers and men will be granted liberty to study the canal and make pleasure trips. In fact, said Admiral Rodman, throughout the cruise every effort will be made to grant officers and men all the liberty possible. The ships will proceed at slow speed throughout the voyage with a view to economy and because of the many "green" enlisted men on board and the small complements, the smallest ships' companies the Navy has ever had. The first port of call on the west coast will be San Diego, where it is expected to meet Secretary Daniels, who will personally inspect the coaling and aviation stations and other naval establishments in the vicinity. In fact, said the Admiral, one of the prime objects of the Secretary's visit to the coast will be to acquaint himself with the Navy establishments throughout its length, as well as the extensive new station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands. At the same time the Secretary will secure first-hand information as to contemplated changes in old stations and the location of new ones with a view to maintaining the necessary yards and stations for the Pacific Fleet. In this inspection the Secretary will be carried in the flagship New Mexico. It is anticipated, also, that President Wilson will review the fleet in the harbor of San Francisco. The fleet is expected to arrive at San Diego about Aug. 8, or twenty days after leaving Hampton Roads. The itinerary on the west coast, the Admiral said, would be announced well in advance so as to give ample notice of the dates of arrival and departure at all ports. The fleet should be at San Francisco about Aug. 15 and probably will remain in that port from four days to a week.

The ships will be distributed so that the public may have the opportunity of seeing them. Ports that can accommodate a battleship will have that class of ship; other ports will have cruisers, and the small ports destroyers. At the conclusion of the visits the ships will assemble at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington state, which port alone can accommodate the whole fleet. From San Francisco it is proposed to take the fleet flagship, one or two dreadnoughts and a division of destroyers to visit the Hawaiian Islands, spending about three weeks in making the run to the islands and back to Puget Sound, there to rejoin the remainder of the fleet the latter part of September.

The Pacific Coast ports, said Admiral Rodman, have all indicated their intention of extending hospitality in cordial welcomes to the ships, in the entertainment of the officers and men and in special celebrations, to which the Admiral declared he would reciprocate to the fullest extent. While ships are in port the Bureau of Navigation will have recruiting officers at work in the vicinity, and to stimulate recruiting it has been arranged that a man may select the ship of the fleet on which he desires to serve. It is believed that this will be a popular innovation and result in filling the depleted enlisted-personnel. Admiral Rodman, in answer to a question, stated that the complements of the ships would be from twenty-five to thirty per cent. below ordinary as a result of the demobilization and legislation, but in six months' time it was hoped to get a large influx of most desirable men.

Portions of the fleet have already started, the submarines, supply, fuel, hospital ships, etc. Some of the older types are to go to navy yards for repairs, while the mine-laying force will assemble in Narragansett Bay and then start for the Pacific. The fleet will consist of about 175 ships of approximately 600,000 tons displacement. When all are assembled in the Pacific the same exercises and maneuvers will be carried on as in the Atlantic, including target practice, which will take place in Southern waters. Admiral Rodman said he believed in an abundance of target practice, and that the fleet might indulge in it at least once every two months. He announced his staff as follows:

Chief of staff, Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, former chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and chief of staff to Admiral William S. Sims when in command of the Navy forces in European waters; assistant chief of staff,

not yet selected; gunnery officer, Comdr. Roland M. Brainard; engineer officer, Comdr. Samuel M. Robinson; constructor, Comdr. Julius A. Furer; paymaster, Capt. George R. Venable; surgeon, Comdr. John H. Iden; radio officer, Lieut. Comdr. Stuart A. Manahan; flag lieutenant, Lieut. Comdr. Jonas H. Ingram; flag secretary, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey A. Lucas; marine officer, Major Michael E. Wigraman.

Admiral Rodman said there would be friendly rivalry between the Atlantic Fleet and the Pacific Fleet, that he had promised his classmate and intimate friend of forty years, Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to outdo him all along the line. Admiral Wilson, said Admiral Rodman, has accepted the gage thrown down to him and the "battle" for fleet supremacy would be considered on from the time his ships assemble in the Pacific.

ADMIRAL SIMS ON MODERN NAVAL WAR.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., after receiving his honorary degree at the Yale commencement exercises, made an address at the alumni luncheon, held on June 25, which the Yale Alumni Weekly reports. He spoke of "Our Navy," and said in part: "I wouldn't wish to have you believe that I take it as a personal tribute what you have been doing for me. Necessarily, by reason of the position that I have occupied, and the results that the Navy has achieved abroad, I must come in for something of that kind; but a navy is one of those peculiar institutions that cannot be improvised in case of war. It is too late to build anything but small ships; it is wholly too late to indoctrinate officers or teach them the higher branches of the art of war. We can increase the Navy and do the best we can with it; but such as your Navy is in peace so will be its limitations in case of war. This is particularly true in a war like that we have just been through, because there wasn't a great American Navy abroad. The nature of the war was such that the individual units mostly operated by themselves, against the submarine or in small groups in escorting convoys. The consequence was that the leader at the head, who couldn't, of course, lay down the details of the tactics of all such matters, had to trust to the previous training, and above all to the previous training of his officers in the exercise of personal initiative. So that I take the tribute that is being paid to me as being paid to the personnel of my officers on the other side. A navy that cannot maneuver in peace, that cannot shoot in peace, that cannot exercise initiative in peace, cannot do it in war. Nor can military character, which is more important than any other thing, be developed in time of war. What credit you are disposed to accord to me for what I was able to do in the training of the Navy before the war, I am quite willing to accept, but nothing further than that."

"I wish I had time to tell you what the Navy did on the other side. I can say this, however, when we went over there in April, 1917, the Central Powers were winning the war. There wasn't the slightest doubt of it in the world. They were destroying three-quarters of a million of shipping a month. We stopped that by the various devices that were adopted. We were successful in doing that for one reason only. That is, we had command of the surface of the sea. If a catastrophe had happened to the Grand Fleet—that is, the combination of the British and American navies—there would have been no way in the world to transport the troops across to France or to carry to them the tremendous amount of food and munitions necessary for successful operations. The convoys would have been destroyed. Surrender would have been absolute and unconditional."

"As president of a college—if you can call a war college a college—I have this to say about one of the lessons of this war we learned. It is not a pleasant lesson but it is one that should be taken to heart. This war has shown that the commissioned personnel of navies in general are not well trained in the practice of the principles of warfare, however skillful and efficient they may be in other respects. There is imperative necessity of naval war colleges on a better and larger scale because of the rapidly-changing conditions of war on the sea. Our strategic and tactical objectives are the same as they have always been. The only difference is that the conditions have become much more complicated, the weapons more destructive, and the element of time is vastly more important. Under present conditions fleets will open fire at ten miles or more. The guns may totally destroy a great ship with a single lucky shot. Scores of rapid destroyers will launch torpedoes that have a range of over five miles, airplanes will launch similar torpedoes. Other planes will drop bombs of great size, weighing 3,000 pounds, and still others will control by wireless super-torpedoes carrying an explosive charge of over one ton. Fleet submarines may be present in great numbers, and many automatic mines may be laid in front of the fleets. With both commanders determined to fight a decisive action, the issue will be decided in a very short time, and the result will be the practical destruction of the defeated fleet."

"Our problem is to devise means of applying our practical experience of these instruments of destruction in accordance with the immutable principles of warfare. This will require continuous study. Hence the absolute necessity of a naval college of as great a capacity as practicable, for no matter how powerful may be our vessels or how mechanically efficient our various weapons, they will not constitute an efficient naval force unless they are controlled and directed by a personnel so trained and indoctrinated in time of peace that this great force may be handled in battle on sound principles and with a skill at least equal to that of our possible enemies."

PRaise FOR THE 1ST DIVISION, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., U.S.A., commanding the 1st Division of the Regular Army, under date of France, March 26, 1919, received the following letter praising the division, from General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F.:

My dear General McGlachlin: To the officers and men of the 1st Division I wish to express my compliments upon their excellent appearance at the inspection and review on March 14 at Montaubert. The high morale of all ranks and the condition of the artillery and transportation were what one might expect to find in a command with such a splendid fighting record. The 1st Division has the distinction of having been the first combatant unit to arrive in France and the first to enter the fighting line. From that time until the present its work has been marked by a high state of excellence and efficiency.

After serving in the Sommeville and Ansaerville sectors the division entered the line near Montdidier, and on May 28 took Cantigny. This attack may be considered as the beginning of American offensive operations, and its success had much to do with the creation of the splendid spirit thereafter

displayed by American troops. In the Aisne-Marne offensive the division participated in some of the most desperate fighting of the entire war, and helped to insure the success of the Allied attack. During the early part of August the division moved to the Saizerais sector, and shortly after took part in the St. Mihiel operation, making a deep advance through the Bois de Madé across the Vignolles-St. Benoît road to Heston Châtel. In the Meuse-Argonne battle the division was twice thrown into the line—on Oct. 1, at which time it pushed forward in spite of heavy resistance, and on Nov. 5, when, after a march of twenty kilometers to reach the jumping-off line, it attacked the enemy and marched on Sedan.

Since the signing of the armistice the 1st Division, as a part of the Army of Occupation, has had the honor of safeguarding the results of its victories, and for its conduct in this work I have only praise and commendation. In view of the above record, each man in the division should feel an especial pride in its accomplishments, and I want all ranks to know of my appreciation of the achievements which stand to their credit, and of the admiration in which they are held by their fellows throughout the American Expeditionary Force.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

GENERAL SCOTT'S MORO ADOPTED SON.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., at Princeton, N.J., has received an interesting letter from Gulamu Rasul, now Deputy Governor at Large at Jolo, Sulu, P.I., a Moro who is the son of Hadji Butu, whose forefathers and himself held the office of Secretary of State for the Sultans of Sulu for four hundred years. Rasul was given to General Scott by his father as a present in 1904, at the time the General was Governor of Sulu and was endeavoring to start some schools, which the Moros were resisting in the fear that this would interfere with their Mohammedan religion. General Scott put the Hadji's son in a school as its first boy, and by the influence of his birth and position the school was soon filled, as were all schools for which teachers were to be had. The result may be gathered from Rasul's letter, which must be a matter of deep pride to General Scott. Writing from Jolo under date of May 2, 1919, he says:

"It has been in my mind for some time past to write you a letter. On November, 1916, I was transferred to Jolo as Deputy Governor at Large and at the same time ex-officio Justice of the Peace in the Province of Sulu. Last June, 1918, I join the Officers' Training Camp in Manila. After three months' training I was appointed captain of Infantry in the Philippine National Guard. The subjects were very difficult and it was some work, too. I was designated several times as sentinel, room orderly, etc.; the worst thing of all was kitchen police. I never had such work as these before, but nevertheless I was glad that I have obtained all kinds of experience. Our instructors were Regular Army, and they were very strict."

"At the beginning of training camp we were one thousand student officers. After three months we were but five hundred, more had received commission. On November we were mobilized and called to active service. On Dec. 20 we were mustered out from the Federal Service. Feb. 20, 1919, we were demobilized from the Philippine National Guard, and assume my former position. You can't imagine how disappointment I had for not having a chance to fight against the Hun over there, and at the same time to wear the U.S. insignia for short time only. What I want is to wear it forever if possible."

"I send you herewith a picture of mine in military uniform; it was taken while we were yet in the Federal Service. Are you proud to see your boy with that insignia on? I am sure you are. I should say with gratitude that my education and position are most due to your personal efforts and fatherly treatment toward me. I have had the pride of regarding you as my second father, and it will be my great pleasure if you will also regard me as your adopted son. I am planning to go to the States to study political science, which I am sure I can help my people and my country. I presume I will be there by next August."

"It may be of great interest to you to know that Sulu is entirely different from Sulu of ten years ago. One hundred years ago the Spanish government was bringing to these southern islands thousands of soldiers to fight against the Mohammedan people thereof with the purpose of bringing them into the light of civilization and progress. Now, with the same object, the Government instead of soldiers is bringing to Sulu large contingents of teachers and is endeavoring to facilitate the painstaking work of educating our countrymen. While the Spanish government used firearms as the instrument for the accomplishment of its desires, the present Government availed another sort of means, without using any mortiferous arms, but only the light of the intelligence of the public school teachers. And it is gratifying thing indeed to see how big is the difference of the results obtained. It is beyond any doubt that the success of the Government in its undertaking in Sulu is greatly dependent upon Stars and Stripes."

"At present there are great many school established on the islands of Sulu, and many of our young men were now studying in Manila. Such conditions are the obvious result of the labors of our beloved Governor Carpenter. But the success whatever of the present civil government of this portion of the Philippine Islands could not have been accomplished were it not for those who first opened up the way, and among who laid the first stone, was you. You may be sure that the heart of each inhabitant of Sulu will become an altar where your memory will be greatly venerated."

"Father, Sultan, Hadji Mohammad Taib, Hadji Tahil, Datu Rajamuda and other prominent Joloanos and myself send our best regards to you and to your family. It may be of great interest to you to know that I have obtained my degree as Bachelor of Laws."

"(Signed) H. GULAMU RASUL,
"Deputy Governor at Large, Jolo, Sulu, P.I."

PROMOTION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to the question of promotion of retired officers who served in the war with Germany. I suggest legislation as follows:

"Provided, that any retired officer of the Army who has served for a period of one year or more on active duty during the war with Germany shall be advanced one grade on the retired list."

The rank of retired officers of the Army who have been on active duty since retirement to be determined as follows: Add to the date of his commission the total time he has been on active duty since retirement. His name to be placed in a lineal list of officers of his rank in the corps to which he originally belonged. His promotion to be in accordance with seniority along with officers of the same rank and active service.

JUSTICE.

THE ARMY'S LAMENTED BLUE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Soldiers, like women, must bow to the dictates of fashion. And just as women's modes are subject to periodic change, so is our Army the slave of its man-milliners. We, also, hear of our coming changes of fashion in advance, heralded in the press.

The latest "dictate" is that the American Army shall get rid of its blue uniforms and dress in olive drab. That is, we shall throw away our dress apparel and hereafter always appear in our working clothes. Our job is war, and for fear we may not always be "on our job," we must always appear, so to speak, in our shirt sleeves. Other armies may, on formal occasions, turn out in gold and blue and red and yellow; our Army is strictly business; it scorns impressions made by neatness and nattiness; it has no use for full dress parades and reviews, or for receptions, balls or state occasions; our Army must be utilitarian and its uniform must be the color of mud.

This great reform evidently emanates from the General Staff. All great reforms evoke opposition. We may therefore expect to hear, from the minority, querulous criticism. Thus some may claim that the experience of the World's War demonstrates that altogether too much importance has been given to the uniform as a means of winning battles; that the olive drab clothing of a soldier does not render invisible either his helmet, his face, his gun or his equipments—that in certain lights and in snow olive drab looks black and gives a clear silhouette of the soldier. They may say that of all colors olive drab is the most difficult to keep clean looking, since a stain renders the whole garment suspicious. They will claim our Army, in France, suffered, when compared to other armies, as to neatness of appearance; "that the best soldier is the neatest soldier"; that blue is consecrated by our history; that the soldier should be "proud of his uniform." They may say that of all the armies in the world our Army should be the best dressed, since we lavish most money on the individual soldier.

In truth, if the question of changing the uniform is to be raised we might seriously consider whether not to abandon the olive drab color altogether. In the past olive drab has been an obsession. To adopt it we have robbed the various arms of the Service of distinguishing marks; we have made our tentage leaky as sieves. Olive drab brought invisibility, we were told, and we used olive drab saddle-cloths to make our horses invisible and olive drab wagons to make our teams invisible! Everything we could we colored olive drab, except camouflage, which strangely enough was usually of a different color. (Of late other devices, hardly adapted for clothing, have been adopted for invisibility, as, for instance, the zebra-like stripes applied to our cannon and to our ships). Now the pendulum is swinging the other way. The English are hardly satisfied with drab, and the French have chosen our old traditional color, light blue, which they claim is more invisible than drab. The Germans, before the war, after exhaustive experiments chose olive green. Some of these days we too will change—we will be sick of olive drab, of mud color.

Then why change now at all?

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I cannot believe that the Army at large will look with favor on the elimination of the blue uniform. We do like to dress like gentlemen, and many of us have been looking forward to the time when we could appear in something besides our work clothes. To allow the officer to wear his blue uniforms when not on duty with troops will cost the Government nothing but will, on the contrary, be of benefit to the Army inasmuch as a well dressed man is always more self-respecting than one improperly dressed, and a self-respecting officer is more valuable to the Service than one in whom such self-respect is absent.

Why not permit the blue to be worn; not necessarily require it, for a term of years and then see what the bulk of officers do toward keeping their wardrobes up or toward procuring blue—in the case of new officers? This would give the War Department a good line on the real desires and wishes of the commissioned part of the Army, and would incidentally give the older Regulars a chance to still get some use out of the hundreds of dollars worth of clothes of which they are proud and fond.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The plan of the General Staff to abolish blue uniforms for the Army should meet with general disapproval. Although done in the interests of "efficiency, economy and simplicity," I fail to see how it affects the efficiency of the Army, and there is such a thing as carrying simplicity too far. The French officers retained their dress uniforms throughout the war and their appearance generally put that of the average American officer to shame.

One should not have to wear the same uniform whether he is going over the top, mending roads, going to a funeral, or attending a formal ball. I don't believe it makes for efficiency. In the evening a man should be able to put on other, more formal clothes, and dress according to the occasion as everybody else in the world does. It's all right to simplify our uniform, but, for the love of Mike, be reasonable and give us some kind of a dress uniform. Let us keep the blue dress or give us something similar, but don't sentence us to olive drab, day and night, for the rest of our lives.

INFANTRY.

STANDARDIZATION IN MILITARY MANUALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the lessons taught by the war will soon be put in print in the form of reports and embodied in our text-books and manuals, is it not time to standardize the size of our manuals and text-books and especially those which would be classed as handbooks and necessary reference works?

In looking over my collection of government publications I see them in all sizes, classes and colors and I feel that much could be done to make a compact military reference library of standard size and thin paper which could be carried, if necessary, in the trunk locker. I might call attention to the Engineering Field Manual as an example of what can be done in this line. While we seem to dwell much on uniformity in the Services, still its application to military books has evidently been sadly neglected.

SIGNAL.

INVESTIGATION OF WAR'S COST.

Camp Sites Discussed.

Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, were the principal witnesses on July 11 at separate hearings conducted by two of the sub-committees of the special House committee investigating war-time expenditures of the War Department. The questions asked Mr. Baker chiefly concerned the locating of so many of the Army training camps in the South. The Secretary of War explained that this was done solely because better weather conditions obtained there and he stated he had "never heard an improper suggestion from anyone about the location of the camps." Mr. Baker then said: "Frankly, I made a mistake in directing that work be resumed on Camp Benning, Ga., last March, after the Senate Military Committee, on a tie vote, failed to approve the project." Another mistake admitted by Mr. Baker was his selection of the Charlotte, N.C., camp in preference to a site at Fayetteville.

In response to a question asked by Chairman McKenzie as to why the Government-owned land at Leon Springs, Texas, was not used for camp purposes, Lieut. Col. Rudolph C. Kuldell, of the General Staff, who was present, explained water was not available there.

Among the other witnesses called to testify as to building activities at Camp Benning was Major A. B. Critchfield, a former adjutant general of the Ohio National Guard, who said that the lumber used at the camp was mostly "knots and sap and some bark"; that the disapproval of a site for a rifle range by a board of officers of which he was a member led to the removal of the site to a point fourteen miles distant, and that a firing range was constructed at a place over a mile from the site selected by the board of officers "because some one in Washington thought that they ought to lay out a firing line from pictures."

General March on Food Supplies.

General March appeared before the sub-committee that is investigating Army food supplies to give information along the line of the sub-committee's special investigating task. He explained that the large surplus of food on hand when the armistice was signed was due to the fact that the War Department had planned to have ninety-eight divisions in France in the spring of 1919 if hostilities had continued. Also General Pershing had to have a ninety days' reserve supply on hand all the time in case enemy submarines should cause great losses or stop the supplies.

The Chief of Staff stated that he had authorized the Quartermaster Corps to declare a surplus of supplies nine days after the armistice was signed, having no authority to declare a surplus himself. This was not done by the Quartermaster Corps until May 20 last. General March denied the statement made by C. W. Hare, Director of Sales for the War Department, that he (March) was responsible for the delay in bringing about the "declaration" of a surplus. "The Quartermaster Corps first declared a surplus in February," the Chief of Staff testified, "but the figures were so badly botched that it was necessary to do the work all over again." He also stated that he issued an order on Nov. 20, 1918, that "no supplies or perishable food products should be retained." Replying to a specific question, he said that when the armistice was signed the Army had supplies sufficient to maintain 5,000,000 men for eight months.

Surpluses of the department now amount to about \$121,000,000 worth of food, the Chief of Staff said. The latest official figures of the surplus stores on July 8, he said, were: Corned beef, \$24,000,000; bacon, \$33,000,000; corned beef hash, \$10,000,000; roast beef, \$20,500,000; frozen meats, including poultry, \$20,000,000; canned vegetables, \$23,000,000.

Chairman Reavis asked if after the armistice was signed delivery of meat products continued, thus increasing the supplies.

"I think that is accurate," General March said, "but this was largely food that was on the way to camps when the armistice was signed." He denied that the department ever intended to sell any large amount of the surplus abroad, but said that Herbert Hoover is purchasing \$2,500,000 of the American Expeditionary Force surplus in Europe.

DRAFT RECORDS NOT BADLY STORED.

Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, told the House Select Committee for Investigating War Expenditures on July 16 that Chairman Graham "had been misinformed" when the latter made the statement that Selective Service records are rotting in water at Washington Barracks. General Harris was called before the committee following an investigation made by Congressman Graham of the storage facilities at Washington Barracks, where the records of local draft boards are kept. In reply to the statement made by The Adjutant General, Mr. Graham said: "I can't be misinformed about what I see with my own eyes." He then told of a visit he had made to investigate charges of carelessness in the handling of the records, made by A. M. Fisher, systematizer in charge of records for The Adjutant General's Office. He questioned the wisdom of shipping the records to Washington at a time when there appeared to be a lack of suitable storage space.

Mr. Graham opened the examination by asking: "Do you think that under the law you have the authority to keep these records?"

General Harris then outlined the steps that had been taken with regard to the method of determining what disposition should be made of the Selective Service records, pointing out that he had held a conference on the matter with Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, former Provost Marshal General, as long ago as last November. Three possibilities with regard to the keeping of the records were apparent, he said. The first two of these, leaving them with local boards and depositing them with the adjutants general of the various states, were rejected on account of the fact that they were considered to be Federal records rather than state records, because of the greater danger of tampering if left in the states and also because of the expense that would be involved under either plan. It was finally decided that it would be best to remove them to Washington, and the Secretary of War agreed to this plan. The order was given to this effect in February.

"Do you think it advisable to store these records at Washington Barracks?" the chairman asked.

"I do," replied General Harris. "Under the circumstances there was no other place to put them. I en-

deavored in every possible way to find space for them. Whoever first suggested Washington Barracks I don't know, but it came to me first from General Jervey." "Then it is your deliberate judgment," continued Mr. Graham, "that this place is satisfactory for keeping these records?"

"Yes," said The Adjutant General. He then brought out some of the packages of records that had been taken from boxes resting on the floor of one of the rooms which Mr. Graham had declared was flooded, saying: "There is not a drop of water and not a trace of mildew on any one of those records. I picked these out myself, and they were in the boxes which were the most exposed to the weather."

In response to a question as to whether he would take all responsibility for the condition of the documents, General Harris said he would, and that he would be willing to have an investigation of the storage spaces by members of the committee. He was asked about a conversation with Mr. Fisher, following which Mr. Fisher had resigned from the War Department. The systematizer had preceded General Harris before the committee and he told of his meeting the chairman at Washington Barracks and of showing him the records as they were stored. He told also of having resigned as a result of the investigation, declaring, however, that his resignation had been voluntary. Upon being questioned by committee members he admitted that General Harris had "appeared annoyed" on account of his actions. When The Adjutant General was asked what his feelings were towards Mr. Fisher, he said he "was very much surprised that he should have gone to Mr. Graham in the way he did." He said: "If Mr. Graham had come to me and we had investigated the records together, I feel certain that there would not be any investigation to-day."

General Harris was preceded as a witness by Capt. E. R. Lewis, Corps of Engineers, officer in charge of storing the records at Washington Barracks. Captain Lewis testified that he had merely been told the records were coming and that he had to handle them as well as he could. He stated that the buildings were not in condition to receive the records when they came, but he bore out General Harris's statement when he said that the barracks, basements and stables now being used can be made satisfactory repositories when improvements have been completed.

ARMY SMALL ARMS CHANGES.

The War Department on July 11 announced the following information:

Competition for places on the Army Infantry Team and Army Cavalry Team for National Matches, designated as an "Army Competition," have been disapproved.

Changes in the Small Arms Firing Manual of 1913 are being issued as follows:

"Distinguished Marksman—An officer or enlisted man who has won three of the authorized badges in department, departmental division and army rifle or carbine competitions, the national individual match, or as a shooting member on an army team in a national team match."

"Distinguished Pistol Shot—An officer or enlisted man who has won three of the authorized badges in department, departmental, division and army pistol competitions, or in the national pistol match."

"Paragraph 342, Requirements—Whenever a marksman has won three authorized badges as above he will be announced by War Department as belonging to a distinguished class, no longer eligible to enter department competitions with the arm in the use of which he is distinguished."

It is further directed that Chief of Ordnance provide badges above mentioned for this year and subsequent years in which these teams compete in national matches; that the badges be similar to the gold badges now authorized for winners in department rifle competitions, except that the bar should bear inscription "Army Infantry Team" and "Army Cavalry Team," and that for the year 1919 fourteen badges with bars inscribed "Army Infantry Team" and fourteen inscribed "Army Cavalry Team" be provided and that the Chief of Ordnance correspond direct with Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, as to disposition of them. It is desired, if practicable, that badges be completed before Aug. 15, 1919.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., who was in command of the 5th Corps, American E.F., has been appointed a member of the commission which the Council of Five has created to investigate the recent trouble in Fiume and other Adriatic ports between Italian soldiers and French and other Allied troops of the forces of occupation, according to a press message from Paris of July 8. The commission is to start for the Adriatic at once.

A farewell reception was given by General Hallouin, the French commander of the 15th Military District of France, which includes Bordeaux; the mayor of that city, the president of the local Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the French army and navy, the municipality and the business community of Bordeaux, at the Hotel de Ville, on June 26, to Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, U.S.A., commanding Base Section 2, and other American officers. In addition to General Hallouin, General Bordeaux, divisional commander; General Audie, inspector of the gendarmerie, of the French army; Vice Admiral Laugier of the French navy and a number of other French army and navy officers were present, according to La Petite Gironde, of Bordeaux. General Hallouin, in bidding farewell to General Rhodes and the other American officers, expressed his regret at their approaching departure, and in the names of the French army and navy wished the Americans a happy return to the United States. He said that the deeds performed and the acts accomplished by the American Army in France would long be remembered. General Rhodes replied briefly but in warm expressions of appreciation of the work of General Hallouin.

Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., who was recently assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, comprising the 9th and 10th Infantry and the 5th M.G. Battalion in France arrived at New York July 13. The 3d Brigade was stationed at St. Aignan, France. He took charge of the 1st Replacement Depot on March 4, 1919. General Malone was in command of the 23d Infantry at Chateau-Thierry, and in the great Aisne-Marne offensives, commencing July 18, 1918, which started the retreat that resulted in the armistice. As brigadier general he commanded the 10th Brigade in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the

advance to Luxembourg after the armistice. Before joining troops General Malone was chief of the Training Section GH2. He has been awarded the D.S.M., Croix de Guerre with palm and is an officer of the Legion of Honor. He has been cited three times in orders.

WORK OF ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who arrived at New York July 13 from France, served for two years there as organizer of the United States Ambulance Corps and as Assistant Chief Surgeon of the A.E.F. General Kean, in speaking of the effective work accomplished by the Army Medical Corps, said:

"The British sent us a hurry call for six hospitals, and they expected us to give them skeleton organizations. They were amazed and delighted, of course, when we offered them the requisite number of hospitals fully equipped and staffed. The American Red Cross and the General Staff deserve credit for this work because the Red Cross early realized its unpreparedness to handle the military side of their work and in 1916 began to reorganize this branch. I was called from Leavenworth to Washington to undertake this work. Sixty base hospitals were organized around the hospitals of the larger American cities and these were put into the field when our big drive began."

"The United States Army had forty-two base hospitals in France. Of this number thirty-six were organized and equipped by the Red Cross, two were already organized in France by allied sympathizers before we entered the war, and the Army organized four. The Medical Corps had 14,000 officers on duty in France, not including the sanitary, dental and veterinary divisions. The total number of officers and enlisted men in the Medical Corps on duty with our Army or the allied armies was more than 240,000."

General Kean was decorated by the French government with the medal of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his services.

PERSONNEL OF ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

Twenty officers have been detailed by the War Department for duties in administrative or instructing capacities for the General Staff College, which will be opened in the Army War College building, Washington Barracks, D.C., about Sept. 1, 1919. In addition to this staff thirty-two officers have been detailed to the General Staff College as students. No announcement has yet been made by the War Department as to the scope of the work to be undertaken at the Staff College, which will be presided over by Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, formerly chief of staff of the A.E.F. The personnel detail was announced in War Department Circular No. 354, issued July 15. Orders detailing these officers for duty at the Staff College have not been published. The assistant commandant of the school will be Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith and the executive officer Col. James B. Gowen. The instructors will be as follows: Brig. Gen. Meriwether L. Walker, Campbell King, Mallin Craig, Preston Brown, Harry G. Bishop, Dennis E. Nolan, Stuart Heintzelman, Wilson B. Burt; Col. Edgar T. Collins, Inf., Hjalmer Erickson, Inf., Morris E. Locke, F.A., Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., Richard H. Williams, C.A.C., George R. Spalding, Engrs., Parker Hitt, Inf., Arthur L. Conger, Inf., and John L. DeWitt, Inf.

The following are detailed as student officers: Infantry, Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Brig. Gen. Brian H. Wells, Col. U. G. Alexander, Lieut. Col. LeRoy S. Upton; Field Artillery, Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, D. E. Aultman, H. W. Butler, D. F. Craig, A. S. Fleming, A. J. Bowley, A. A. Starbird, F. T. Austin, Col. C. D. Herron, R. C. Foy, James L. Collins; Coast Artillery Corps, Major Gen. W. R. Smith, Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd, Jr., H. C. McNeill, F. K. Ferguson, C. E. Kilbourne, M. G. Spinks, Col. Z. R. Burgess, E. O. Sarraff, H. P. Tracy, S. C. Vestal, P. M. Kessler, H. B. Clark; Corps of Engineers, Col. Ernest D. Peek, Thomas H. Emerson, Roger Alexander; Quartermaster Corps, Col. Edward T. Hartmann.

SERVICE WORK UNDER CIVILIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Realizing that the most effective way to reach officers in the Service of the United States is through the medium of the Service journals, I am taking this opportunity to make an emphatic protest against the practice of putting Civil Service clerks in a position where they exercise authority—in many cases self-imposed—upon enlisted men and women. I have served ten months in the U.S. Marine Corps, and my observations are as follows:

When a man enlists in the Service, it is with the idea of becoming a soldier, sailor or marine, and not being put to work under a civilian. The two classes of men can no more mix than oil and water. The practice promotes friction and certainly does not make for efficiency. Anyone who will look into the matter or give it serious thought, can readily see that discipline is better under military authority, and a commissioned or non-commissioned officer is more likely to deal fairly with a private than the average civilian individual who is prejudiced and who does not understand the military temperament. A man who has been in military service, whether a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, has been compelled to study the mental processes of a recruit or of an old soldier.

At the present time all branches of the Service are looking for recruits. It will readily be seen how this existing practice handicaps their work. Rumors will circulate, and the average prospective recruit will ask some one in the Service about conditions existing, and if he asks one under a civilian, the "prospect" is rather inclined to taboo the whole idea.

As for women who have left homes of refinement to answer their country's call in time of need, the petty injustices they are obliged to put up with are preposterous—matters have gone so far that an impression prevails that a high ranking official frequently acts as merely a rubber stamp for a civilian clerk. If this matter were thoroughly investigated, and Civil Service men (and sometimes women) removed from positions where they can dictate to the enlisted personnel of a corps, there would be less trouble in procuring recruits, and I believe the efficiency of the Service would be increased at least thirty per cent.

HENRIETTA A. WHEATLEY, ex-U.S.M.C.R.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Joseph A. Hagan, U.S.M.C., who served in France with the 6th Marine Regiment, was placed on the retired list on July 5, 1919, because of disability incident to the Service. He was born in Virginia, Oct. 6, 1895, and was first appointed Aug. 15, 1917. He is a crack rifle shot and won an individual trophy in the National Rifle Matches.

Lieut. Bernard L. Fritz, U.S.M.C., who served with the 6th Marines in France, was placed on the retired list on July 6, 1919, because of disability incident to the Service.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL BLUE.

Though the President approved the retirement of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., for physical disability incident to service, on July 11, the official endorsement of Secretary Daniels's recommendation was not received at the Navy Department until July 15. In connection with Admiral Blue's retirement it was announced that the Secretary had restored the officer to his former lineal position, and the Secretary also made public the following statement:

Restored to Former Lineal Rank.

"Under date of Jan. 27, 1919, Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commanding Battleship Force 2, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, recommended to the Secretary of the Navy, via Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, that in view of the excellent war service of Capt. Victor Blue, U.S.N., while commanding the U.S.S. Texas, he be restored to his former lineal position on the list of captains of the Navy, which position he lost as the result of the sentence of general court-martial on Dec. 8, 1917, involving the loss of ten numbers.

"Admiral Rodman invites particular attention to the service of the U.S.S. Texas commanded by Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Victor Blue, which vessel was operating as one of the units of the 6th Battle Squadron with the British Grand Fleet in the North Sea during the last year of the war with Germany, taking part in all the operations of that fleet, which operations finally culminated in the surrender of the German fleet; and further refers to the fact that the U.S.S. Texas at the time of its transfer from duty in United States waters to duty in the war zone, was considerably hampered by the transfer of the majority of her old crew, including officers and men, and that as a result of the splendidly efficient manner in which Admiral Blue commanded the Texas, the efficiency of the crew was demonstrated very materially as indicated in a report of inspection made by Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman on Nov. 16, 1918, who made the following comment:

"The Texas was inspected to-day, and it is a pleasure to state that I have never seen a cleaner, smarter, or better kept ship in my life. There was not a spot nor a blemish on her. Her crew was simply immaculate, and left nothing to be desired. Her organization, contentment, and efficiency are excellent. . . . The Texas is a credit to the Service, and a most efficient ship. The captain, officers and men deserve a great deal of credit for obtaining this high standard, under existing conditions, particularly when the ship for the past year has been kept ready to steam full speed on four hours' notice."

"Admiral Rodman further calls attention to one specific occasion when the U.S.S. Texas commanded by Rear Admiral Blue made a passage alone from New-castle to the Firth of Forth, in a heavy gale and dirty thick weather at a time when much uneasiness for the safety of the ship and crew was felt by not only Rear Admiral Rodman, but by British naval authorities as well. As the result of the splendid skill and ability demonstrated by Admiral Blue on this occasion, the most favorable comment was excited by British naval officers; and this performance of duty was at a time when, owing to the stress of weather, one of the large British vessels dragged her anchors and sunk at her moorings.

"In view of the recommendation made by Rear Admiral Rodman which was based upon the statements accredited to him as above, the Secretary of the Navy under date of March 13, 1919, as a matter of simple justice to Admiral Blue directed that the unexecuted portion of the sentence of general court-martial in the case of Admiral Blue, involving loss of ten numbers, be entirely remitted, and that Admiral Blue be restored to his former position on the list of captains of the Navy."

Rear Admiral Blue was born in North Carolina Dec. 6, 1865, and was appointed to Annapolis Sept. 6, 1883. He has an excellent record of service, and he filled his two terms as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the most efficient manner. Admiral Blue won fame during the Spanish-American War, when after fifteen years' service he was advanced five numbers for "extraordinary heroism" and received a letter of praise from the Secretary of the Navy. He was then a lieutenant on board the gunboat Suwanee, and was sent by Rear Admiral Sampson to verify the report that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor. He made the perilous trip of twenty-five miles over steep mountains in quick time and returned with the report that the whole of the Cape Verde squadron was in the harbor. He also brought other valuable information. His first duty after graduating as an assistant engineer in 1889, was in the U.S.S. Pensacola, from which he was transferred to the Quinnebaug.

Rear Admiral Blue served a tour of duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, from Dec. 16, 1891, to Feb. 25, 1892. He was transferred Dec. 12, 1892, from the Engineer Corps to the line as ensign to rank from that date. He subsequently served at Norfolk, Va., and in the receiving ship Franklin, Alliance, Charleston, Thetis and Bennington. On Aug. 20, 1896, he was ordered to the Naval Academy. He served in the Suwanee, Alvarado and Massachusetts. He served on the staff of the senior squadron commander in 1900. He served in the Kentucky, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, at Cramp's shipyard. In 1902 he acted as aid to Rear Admiral C. H. Cooper. He served in the Buffalo and Bennington, and as inspector of ordnance at Newport News. He served in the Yorktown and as chief of staff of the Pacific Fleet. On May 5, 1911, he was ordered to duty in connection with the General Board in Washington, and in June of that year was given additional duty at the Naval War College. He was commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Navigation with rank of rear admiral while holding office on March 26, 1913, succeeding Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, and after a tour of sea duty he was again appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in December, 1918. Rear Ad-

miral Blue is a brother of Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, of the Public Health Service.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly at the Hawthorne Inn at Gloucester, Mass., July 11, 1919. He was born in Dresden, Saxony, on May 10, 1848, the son of Henry and Frederica (Meyer) Marix. He left Germany for the United States early in life, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Iowa in 1864, graduating in 1868. He was assigned to duty on the European station, and served in many vessels of the old Navy on various stations prior to the Spanish War. In 1896 he was selected as executive officer of the battleship Maine, afterwards blown up in Havana harbor. Following the sinking of the vessel Commander Marix was appointed Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry on the causes of the destruction. During the war with Spain he was in command of the U.S.S. Scorpion in Cuban waters, and was advanced for "eminent, conspicuous conduct in battle." After the war with Spain he served among other duties as captain of the Port of Manila for two years, during the time William H. Taft was Governor General of the Philippines. In 1903 he was promoted to the grade of captain and assigned to command of the Minneapolis, flagship of the training squadron, later becoming Supervisor of Naval Auxiliaries. During this time he was president of the board which experimented with several submarine types. From 1907 to 1910 he served as head of the Lighthouse Board. Admiral Marix was placed on the retired list Nov. 14, 1910, on attaining the age of sixty-two years, and had performed a total sea service of twenty-two years and six months. On May 31, 1896, he married Mrs. Grace Filkins, widow of Mr. Robert Filkins, who was prominent as an actress and who retired from the stage about four years ago. Mrs. Marix was with her husband at the time of his death. The remains of Rear Admiral Marix were buried at Arlington National Cemetery on July 15. The pallbearers were Rear Admirals Newton E. Mason, Albert R. Couden, Henry T. Mayo, Robert S. Griffin, W. Strother Smith and David W. Taylor and Mr. Honigman.

Brig. Gen. Henry E. Noyes, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish Wars, died at Berkeley, Calif., July 14, 1919. General Noyes was born in Belfast, Maine, Aug. 23, 1839, the son of Henry S. and Rebecca (Tyler) Noyes. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 24, 1861, and was assigned as a brevet second lieutenant to the 2d Dragoons. He was promoted second lieutenant the same day, as he was commissioned in his first grade. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in the defense of Washington and the expedition to Port Royal, S.C. He also fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Beverly Road, Brandy Station, Winchester, Opequan and Nashville. On Aug. 1, 1863, he was brevetted a captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Brandy Station, Va. He was brevetted a major April 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Selma, Ala." Following the Civil War he participated in a campaign against the Sioux Indians in Wyoming, taking part in the Big Horn expedition, and was engaged in the capture of Crazy Horse's village and the battle of Rosebud river in 1876. During the Spanish-American war he served at mobilization camps at Chickamauga, Mobile and Tampa, and later in Cuba. For a time he served as Governor General of Santa Clara Province, Cuba. General Noyes was retired from active service Nov. 16, 1901, under the sixty-two year old law, and was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Col. Jens Bugge, U.S.A., retired, who was on duty as Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., died there on the morning of July 17, 1919. Colonel Bugge was a well-known officer of the Army and was a veteran of Philippine campaigns; also served in France with the General Staff of the American E.F., early in the war with Germany. He had also served on the General Staff of the Army, was an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Army Staff College and of the Army War College. He was born in Wisconsin Sept. 21, 1870, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1895, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Infantry. Subsequent promotions and transfers took him to the 28th, 13th and 21st Regiments of Infantry. Among other duties he served as an instructor at the U.S.M.A., and left the United States for the Philippines Nov. 15, 1901. He took part in General Bell's last expedition against Malvar, through the Lobo mountains, in 1902, and served later as an aid to Major Gen. George W. Davis. He served with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and part of the time was in charge of the Reform School for Boys of Cuba. He was retired for disability in the line of duty Sept. 15, 1916. Funeral services were held at 4:30 p.m. July 18, and the remains were interred with full military honors in the West Point cemetery.

Lieut. Col. Harold H. Bateman, 9th Field Artillery, U.S.A., was drowned at Fort Sill, Okla., late on July 4, 1919, in a heroic but fruitless effort to save the life of a soldier. Private Bucovy, Battery F, 14th Field Artillery. With his family and sister, Colonel Bateman had been fishing in Hoyl's Hole in Medicine Creek. Private Bucovy rode up on horseback and rode into the creek and was thrown from his horse in deep and dangerous water. Being unable to swim, he was in great danger of drowning, and Colonel Bateman, followed by Captain LeGette, rushed to his assistance. The soldier grabbed hold of Colonel Bateman in such a way as to prevent him from swimming, and both sank. Both rose to the surface and Captain LeGette, who had then reached the scene, attempted to assist them, but all three sank. Captain LeGette, however, was able to save himself. Colonel Bateman was a son of Major Cephas C. Bateman, chaplain, U.S.A., and was born at Red Bluff, Calif., Sept. 30, 1887. In 1910 he married Miss Winifred Palmer, of Vancouver, Washington, who survives. They have one little daughter three years old. Colonel Bateman entered the Army as an enlisted man in Troop D, 5th Cavalry, May 5, 1906, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery Aug. 9, 1909. He had served in the Philippines and Mexico, and went to France in May, 1918, in command of the 16th Field Artillery, and remained with this regiment in the 4th Division until after the armistice. He participated in the battles of the Vesle River, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. He commanded the regiment in some of the hardest fighting, and was cited for the Croix de Guerre. After the armistice was signed he went to Germany with the Army of Occupation, and returned to the United States with the 149th Field Artillery, of the

Rainbow Division. He has been in command of the 9th Field Artillery for the past two months. Funeral services with military honors and religious services were held at the old post chapel at Fort Sill, and the burial took place at the Fort Sill cemetery on July 8. "To all whose good fortune it was to know this officer," writes a friend, "he had endeared himself by his high ideals, his sterling character, and his unswerving devotion to duty. To his many friends, the unselfish and heroic manner of his death was genuinely typical of the man, and will ever be remembered with great pride and admiration. His loved ones have the deepest sympathy of everyone in their terrible loss and great sorrow."

Comdr. Frank R. King, U.S.N., who was lost in the sinking of the U.S. trawler Richard Buckley by a mine in the North Sea while on mine salvage duty on July 12, 1919, was born at Montevideo, Ala., Oct. 15, 1884, and was appointed midshipman from that state on May 6, 1903. He was commissioned an ensign from Feb. 12, 1909, and on Feb. 12, 1912, was promoted to lieutenant (j.g.) and to lieutenant on Oct. 23, 1915. He was on April 30, 1917, assigned to duty at the American Embassy, London, England. On June 6, 1918, he was detached from the U.S.S. Orizaba and assigned to the U.S. Naval Forces, London, England, and was ordered to command of the trawler Buckley, July 7, five days before the vessel was sunk by the explosion of a mine. His wife, Mrs. Allene A. King, resides at 346 Grant street, Albany, Ala. During his service Commander King had served on the following vessels of the Navy: Arkansas, Chesapeake, Hartford, Milwaukee, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and also at the U.S. Naval Academy from September, 1913, to September, 1914.

Capt. William S. Jones, Air Ser., U.S.A., and George Duzane, mechanic, both of McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, died there July 14, 1919, as a result of injuries received when the biplane in which they were riding crashed to earth shortly before noon.

Cpts. Charles C. Jabureck, Inf., and Carl A. Heilman, Engrs., U.S.A., were killed on the night of July 11, 1919, at Little Hunting Creek, near Alexandria, Va., when an Army truck in which they were proceeding to Camp Humphreys skidded and fell into a ravine. Pvt. A. P. Ehly, of the Engineers School, and Voris Baptiste, headquarters detachment, were killed at the same time, and five other soldiers injured. Captain Jabureck lived at 2,216 Newbold avenue, New York city, and Captain Heilman at 830 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, Staten Island, New York city. Both officers enlisted soon after the commencement of the war.

Lieut. T. J. Lenihan, U.S.A., and Chaplain R. H. O'Dowd, U.S.A., were instantly killed at Camp Pike, Ark., on July 14, when an airplane piloted by Lieutenant Lenihan was struck by another machine from Eberts Field. The second machine also fell, but its occupants were uninjured. Lieutenant Lenihan's name was in San Francisco. Chaplain O'Dowd, who received his commission in July, 1918, was assistant morale officer at Camp Pike. He was formerly rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Rockville Center, Long Island, N.Y., and later rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, New York city, of which church he was in charge when he entered the Army, before which time he did much patriotic work throughout Greater New York.

A five-passenger seaplane of the F5-1 type, while making a test flight off the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, plunged into the Delaware, while apparently out of control, and drowned one officer and two men, and injured two others. The dead were Ensign Harold L. Roehrig, U.S.N.R.F., of Pasadena, Calif.; Chief Machinist's Mate A. E. Ehrke, Milwaukee, Wis., and Coxswain H. G. Souder, Atlantic City. The injured were W. R. Warner, carpenter's mate, broken leg and badly bruised, and R. Parker, civilian observer, suffering from shock. The seaplane was working out a problem in aerial wireless, when it was seen to descend at a sharp, swooping angle. It struck the water nose first and went straight to the muddy bottom. The machine, completely wrecked, rose slowly to the surface as small boats put out to it. The injured men, who were in the rear of the machine, were rescued, but the other three who were seated in the front, did not rise to the surface.

Nancy Dickman Knauss, infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Knauss, U.S.N., died of pneumonia Thursday, July 10, 1919.

Mary D. Mallalieu, wife of Thomas G. Mallalieu and sister of Mrs. Charles P. Daly, wife of Colonel Daly, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died July 6, 1919, at 2038 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Charles K. Van Vleet, father of Mrs. Kirby Smith, wife of Comdr. Kirby Smith, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S.N., died at his residence, Hudson, N.Y., July 14, 1919.

Mrs. Alice Patterson Reynolds, widow of Major William Butler Reynolds, 14th Inf., U.S.A., died at Rochester, Minn., on June 17, 1919. The funeral services were held at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church on June 20, and the interment was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Rhoda B. Holden, wife of Mr. George H. Holden and mother of the late Comdr. Jonas H. Holden, U.S.N., died at her home at Burlington, Vt., June 8, 1919.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of July 14, announced the names of the following Army officers who have died in this country and whose names have not appeared in the printed casualty lists:

Col. John A. Murtagh, Med. Corps.

Lieut. Col. Harold H. Bateman.

Cpts. Charles C. Jabureck and Oliver P. Brittin, Med. Corps.

Lieuts. William E. Doran, Paul F. Morrison, Can. Corps, William W. McKelvey, George W. Etell and George C. Hutchinson.

NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department on July 16 announced the following deaths, as having occurred in the dates given:

June 27—Andrew M. Sharp, seaman, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Democracy, drowned; body interred at Viborg, Russia.

July 3—Charles O. Barnett, seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Aeolus, drowned.

July 4—John P. Wilmes, electrician, third class, U.S.N., attached to Receiving Ship, Puget Sound; drowned.

July 8—Thomas Burnside, chief water tender, U.S. N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Western Front; drowned.

July 8—Lee George Adams, seaman, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Western Front; drowned.

July 10—Bernard Henry Meader, pharmacist's mate, third class, U.S.N.R.F.; drowned.

July 12—William Pinkney Olive, wardroom cook, U.S.N.; ether poisoning.

July 12—Albert Smijovsky, coppersmith, first class, U.S.N.; accident.

July 12—William A. LaFrance, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F.; drowned.

July 13—George Edward Tripp, ensign, U.S.N.R.F., at U.S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Col.

July 14—Harold L. Roebig, ensign, U.S.N.R.F.; drowned in crash of flying boat at Philadelphia.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. Millard F. Waltz, U.S.A., retired, announces the marriage of his daughter, Hilda Corita, to Lieut. Col. Charles Wesley Tillotson, U.S.A., on June 25, 1919, at San Antonio, Texas. At home after July 22, at 108 Grayson street, San Antonio, Texas.

Helen Floyd-Jones Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Floyd-Jones, of St. Louis, Mo., and widow of Mr. Elliott Marshall, of Montclair, N.J., was married in Washington, July 5, 1919, to Lieut. Comdr. Frank Slingluff, jr., U.S.N., son of Mrs. Frank Slingluff, of Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. Grafton Ashbury Beall, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Lightfoot Carrington, of Houston, Texas, were married in the Buckingham Hotel, New York city, July 13, 1919, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren. Mr. George J. Baldwin was best man and the bridesmaid was Miss Margaret C. Seddon. Immediately after the ceremony the couple started for Washington. Lieutenant Commander Beall is attached to the Navy Transport Service.

Mr. Peter E. Blow announces the marriage of his daughter, Fannie Ethel, to Lieut. Comdr. George H. Emerson, U.S.N., on June 21, 1919, at St. Thomas's Church, New York city. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Emerson will be at home at River Bend Farm, Knoxville, Tenn.

Major Thomas E. Thrasher, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary McCord Tootle were married in New York city, July 2, 1919.

Capt. William W. Paca, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Hilda Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ruel W. Poor, of New York, were married at Bethlehem, N.H., July 16, 1919, at the summer home of the bride's parents. Miss Susan Wise, of Flushing, L.I., was the bridesmaid and Lieut. Lester Perry Philip, Air Ser., U.S.A., was the best man. The Rev. Dr. Oswald W. Howard, of Montreal, Que., summer rector of the local Church of the Nativity, officiated. Sweet peas, roses and poppies transformed the house into a fragrant bower.

Miss Blanche Loretta Galvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Galvin, of Leavenworth, Kas., was married to Capt. James A. Summersett, Inf., U.S.A., unassigned, a son of the late James A. Summersett, of Columbia, S.C., on July 10, 1919, at the parochial residence of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Father Phelan officiating. Miss Mae Galvin, sister of the bride, and Mr. Jerome Galvin, of Kansas City, Mo., the bride's brother, were the only attendants. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception at the home of the bride's parents on Miami street to relatives and a few close friends. The guests from distant cities included Mrs. Robert Walters, jr., Mrs. John Intfen, jr., and Miss Mayme Keenan, of Atchison, Kas.; Miss Helen Kramer, Miss Dorothy Thompson and Mrs. Jerome and Dan Galvin, of Kansas City, Mo.

The marriage is announced of Miss Gladys Lee Wiles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, and Lieut. William R. Jepson, Med. Corps, U.S.N., which took place July 9, 1919, at The Mooring, the summer home of the bride's parents, at Peconic, L.I. The bride is a portrait painter of note, and the granddaughter of the late L. M. Wiles, the landscape painter.

A prominent wedding in Seattle, Wash., July 2, 1919, was that of Miss Marguerite Auzias de Turenne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Auzias de Turenne, to Lieut. Clarence Sewall Clark, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride's parents, 1205 East Prospect street. The four bridesmaids were Miss Florence Williams, Miss Catherine Collins, Miss Elma Collins and Miss Mary Delafield. Miss Williams and Miss Collins were in gowns of delicate pink Georgette. Miss Edith Redfield was maid of honor. Her gown was flesh-colored Georgette trimmed with pink satin. The bride wore a wedding gown of shimmering white satin, veiled in chiffon and tulle. Rare lace, handed down in the family of the bride, embellished the bodice. With the gown were worn family pearls. From the shoulders fell a court train of satin, over which in soft folds fell the wedding veil of tulle. The veil was arranged to her hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids, roses and sweet peas. The bridesmaids and maid of honor carried arm bouquets of pink blossoms. The ushers were Mr. Amaury Auzias de Turenne, Mr. Leon Auzias de Turenne, brothers of the bride; Mr. Andrew Price and Mr. Richard Meade. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mr. C. M. Clark, of Philadelphia, acted as best man, and the officiating clergyman was Bishop Edward O'Dea. As a background to the nook where the ceremony was read, hung large American and French flags. All about the rooms were baskets filled with snapdragons, sweet peas and roses. Later, in the dining room, a collation was served from a table centered with a basket of snapdragons, delphiniums, sweet peas and carnations, over which hung the lighted dome, veiled in asparagus ferns and roses. Delicate pink pond lilies were on the serving table and baskets of combination flowers were in window and on the side table. For her wedding trip the bride wore an imported suit of putty color, a hat of harmonizing shades, and white fox furs. After a wedding trip of several weeks Lieutenant Clark and Mrs. Clark will be at home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Clark has been a member of the prominent social circles and an indefatigable war worker since the beginning of the war. She is a graduate of Forest Ridge Convent. Lieutenant Clark belongs to one of the best known families in Philadelphia, and is a graduate of Harvard University. He served on a submarine chaser in European waters for more than one year. The groom's gift to the bride was a bar pin of diamonds set in platinum. That of the groom's father to the bride was a diamond lavalliere.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lorene, to Capt. Eric O. E. Miller, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. The marriage will be celebrated in the near future. Miss Meyer

is a member of the younger society circle of Leavenworth.

Lieut. William W. Ferguson, U.S.M.C. Reserve Flying Corps, stationed at Dallas, Texas, and Miss Mary J. Callaway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Callaway, of San Diego, Calif., were married in the latter city July 10, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Marvin, of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Marvin, to Lieut. Charles Milby Dale, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred V. Dale, of Minot, N.D. Miss Marvin is a graduate of the Garland School and of the School of Occupational Therapy, and is reconstruction aid at the naval hospital, Portsmouth Navy Yard. Lieutenant Dale is a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School and was about to begin the practice of law when we entered the war. He attended the officers' training camps at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Monroe, Va., and was commissioned a lieutenant and assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. He has been stationed at Fort Constitution, New Castle, N.H., throughout the war.

First Sergt. Oscar C. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Leoda S. Hampton were married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, June 6, 1919, by the Rev. Canon William Ault. The couple sailed on the Sherman June 8, en route to Manitou, Colorado, to make an extended visit during the summer months.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Brig. Gen. Oliver Edwards, U.S.A., arrived at Hoboken, N.J., from France on July 13.

Col. and Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, U.S.A., have recently been visiting Mrs. J. S. Jones in Atlantic City.

Lieut. Col. J. T. McNamey, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been placed in command of Godman Field, Camp Knox, Ky.

Miss Vivienne Coline has returned to New York from Cape Porpoise, Maine, where she was the guest of Miss Eunice Allen, of Boston.

Col. and Mrs. J. K. Miller, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Cairo, 16th and Q streets, Washington, for the months of July and August.

Mrs. Howard Gilman Davids left for France this week to join her husband, Colonel Davids, now commanding Camp Montier-Chaume, Indre Section, France.

Major and Mrs. Thruston Hughes, U.S.A., are living at 2400 16th street, Washington, D.C. Major Hughes is on duty in the Purchase, Storage and Transportation Division.

Mrs. Conger Pratt, wife of Colonel Pratt, of the Air Service, U.S.A., has returned to their apartment, 2400 16th street, Washington, D.C., after making a series of visits on Long Island.

Mrs. J. Stanley Coulter and Master John Alfred are spending the summer with Mrs. Coulter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Miller, at 6843 Anderson street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Atwood Austin, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Austin, U.S.A., has arrived at Camp Sherman, Ohio. During the past year he attended Wentworth Military Academy, where he received the gold under-graduate scholarship medal.

Mrs. Estella Hall Reade, of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Comegys, wife of Capt. Edward Tiffin Comegys, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo. Capt. and Mrs. Comegys returned from the islands early in the year.

Capt. Lloyd B. Bennett, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., has purchased the residence at No. 401 Greeley avenue, Webster Groves, Mo. Captain Bennett, with his parents, is spending his leave at that address, who will take charge of his two small daughters, Marion Elizabeth and Clara Louise, when he returns to duty in the Philippines in September.

While Major Shelby M. Tuttle, Inf., U.S.A., is on temporary duty at Camp Lee R.O.T.C. camp, Mrs. Tuttle, granddaughter of Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., has closed her apartment in Lexington, Va., and is visiting her friend, Mrs. G. Wallace Lester, at 1747 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., Captain Lester, Inf., U.S.A., also being on temporary duty at Camp Devens, Mass.

The Medical officers of the Army on duty with the Evacuation Division at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., made a "clinical record" on July 12 at a "banquet a la grande" held in New York city. The toastmaster was Major Charles E. MacDonald, and the program after the dinner afforded great merriment. Major C. Battling Mayes spoke on "What Kittens Grow to Be"; Major Kerns, on "Whoinell Threw at Monkey Wrench"; Major Thomas on "Mileage and Tail-Spins"; Captain Blayne, on "Mess Funds"; and Captain Montgomery on "Donkey Engines, Ivory Heads and the Poor Old Sanitary Corps." There were also a number of other speakers, and the dinner was voted a great success.

Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, U.S.A., was entertained at a luncheon by the prominent business men of Little Rock, Ark., on July 1. More than two hundred guests attended and among those present were Governor Brough, who, in making some remarks, spoke of the high esteem in which General Traub was held, and paid him a handsome compliment for his services. A testimonial prepared by the Board of Commerce of Little Rock was read and presented to General Traub, the original copy of which was sent to The Adjutant General of the Army at Washington. The testimonial was signed by the Board of Commerce, the American Society of the Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, Y.M.C.A., Jewish Relief Association, local lodge of Elks, Victory Loan Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Rotary Club and Lions' Club. General Traub responded in a 30-minute talk, in which he spoke of the fine spirit he had found in Little Rock and Arkansas as one of the bright spots in his life. General Traub was made an honorary citizen of Arkansas. Following the luncheon, General Traub and his two aids, Captain Humann and Captain Odell, held a farewell reception in the lobby of the Hotel Marion. "In a country like ours and in times of peace," says the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock, in an editorial notice on the departure of the General, "the Army needs civilian friends. The Gazette hopes the War Department will learn how many civilian friends Peter Traub has made in Arkansas for the Army."

Mrs. J. Alexander Finley has leased Hill Top, Jamestown, R.I., for the season.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk, U.S.A., are temporarily located at 615 James street, Syracuse, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., are spending the summer at the Inn, Newburgh, N.Y.

Comdr. John H. Iden, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Fleet.

A son was born to Col. W. H. Smith, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith at Fort Sill, Okla., on July 5, 1919.

Mrs. Charles Fox, widow of Rear Admiral Fox, U.S.N., is spending the summer at her home at Cazenovia, N.Y.

A son, John Moshier Chapin, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Willis McDonald Chapin, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., June 21, 1919.

A daughter, Virginia Ann Dabney, was born to the wife of Major H. H. Dabney, U.S.A., on June 13, 1919, at San Francisco, Calif.

Col. and Mrs. William E. Larned, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, William Edmund Larned, jr., at Albany, N.Y., on July 3, 1919.

Mrs. Henry F. La Voie, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Christian, at her home in Ithaca, N.Y., during Colonel Christian's absence in France.

Mrs. Sanford and her daughters, Helen and Lillian, are with Mrs. Leonard G. Sanford, mother of the late Comdr. John Rumsey Sanford, P.C., U.S.N., at Rumsey Hall, Cornwall, Conn.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Everitt, U.S.A., of the Inspector General's Department, and Mrs. Everitt have taken an apartment in the Fontanet Courts, Washington, for the summer, while Colonel Everitt is on duty in Washington.

Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, jr., and small daughter, Virginia Hollyday, are spending the summer at the Beechwood Hotel, Summit, N.J. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of Washington, joined them there this week for a month's leave.

Miss Margaret B. Otis is visiting Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston. Miss Otis is the sister of Mrs. Cabell and has just returned from France, where she has been nursing for the last eighteen months.

Lieut. Frank Homewood Dean, U.S.N., spent the week-end with Mrs. Dean at Newark, Del., prior to sailing for the Pacific coast on the U.S.S. Arkansas. Mrs. Dean will remain with her parents during the remainder of the summer.

Col. Charles H. Barth, 62d Inf., U.S.A., while serving in France as a brigadier general in command of the 7th Division, U.S.A., was decorated by the French government with the officers' grade of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with palm.

A resolution was introduced in the House by Congressman Caldwell, of New York, on July 14, providing for a formal welcome home to General Pershing, at a joint session of the Senate and the House. President Wilson and the members of the Cabinet would be invited to attend.

After two years' work in France as organizer of the U.S. Ambulance Corps and assistant chief surgeon at Tours of the A.E.F., Brig. Gen. J. R. Kean, U.S.A., arrived from France with Mrs. Kean. They are at the Holland House in New York for a few days until General Kean reports for duty at Washington.

Col. E. A. Sirmyer, U.S.A., returned recently on the U.S.S. Imperator from France. He spent a short leave with his family at Richmond, Va., before joining his regiment, the 77th Field Artillery, at Camp Funston. Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer had as guests on June 29, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. H. Muller. Colonel Muller is on duty at the R.O.T.C. at Camp Lee, Va.

"Three of six brothers who entered the service of the United States are planning to make Houston, Texas, their home after discharge from the Army," says the Post of that city. "Field Clerk Alex Kowalski and 'Student' Clarence Kowalski are with the Southern Motor Manufacturing Association, while Capt. David B. Kowalski, of the 315th Supply Train, 90th Division, upon his discharge at Camp Bowie, expects to come to Houston. Of the other brothers, Capt. Paul O. Kowalski is in Germany, with the 4th Division, Regulars; Major Martin B. Kowalski is stationed at Camp Funston, and 1st Lieut. Gus L. Kowalski, having been discharged, is in Kingsville, where he is county attorney of Kleberg county."

Major Thomas J. Dickson, chaplain, U.S.A., arrived at Hoboken July 5, from duty with the A.E.F., where he saw service with combat troops for about two years. He went to France with the first American Artillery Expedition, and was chaplain of the 6th Field Artillery—the regiment that fired the first shot. He was constantly on duty with the 1st Division at the front in all their battles and night marches, and went with the first flag into Germany and across the Rhine. He was offered relief from his duties at the front on several occasions, but declined the offer, expressing his wish to remain with the troops. In addition to his service with the 6th Field Artillery, 80th Division, U.S.A., Gordon Highlanders, Foreign Legion, Algerian Troops, 139th French Divisions and other organizations, he was the senior chaplain with the combat troops on the American front and saw more different phases of fighting than usually falls to the lot of any one officer. Three of his orderlies were gassed and wounded, and his horses were shot five times. It is interesting to note in connection with the service of Major Dickson in France, that the German aviator, Lieut. Kilian Fertig, who launched a torpedo near Bonvilliers, France, in May, 1918, which killed Col. Bertram T. Clayton and Capt. Rufus T. Montgall and Harry A. Bullock, U.S.A., was shot and killed after returning across the line into Germany, by being brought down by American anti-aircraft guns, and was one of the many men whom Major Dickson buried. Major Dickson is a veteran of the Spanish-American and the Mexican Border Wars; has been cited in general orders, thanked on the battlefields of Europe, and congratulated before troops by the President of the United State for services he rendered during the Philippine Insurrection. He has the honor of wearing all the battle stars of the famous 1st Division, U.S.A., and on one occasion he operated a machine gun against German airmen during the heavy fighting. Major Dickson was cited in general orders for distinguished conduct in exposing himself to heavy shell fire in burying the dead during battle. He conducted almost daily funerals for months. The French would bring great masses of flowers and render every honor possible. The American soldiers were deeply moved by the sympathetic regard of the French soldiers and citizens. Major Dickson has now been assigned to the 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

Comdr. and Mrs. Russell Willson, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Russell Willson, Jr., at Washington July 12, 1919.

Comdr. and Mrs. Woodson, U.S.N., are receiving Congratulations on the birth of a son, Walter Browne, Jr., on July 10, 1919, at Newport, R.I.

Miss Elise Smith, of South Carolina, who recently attended the June week exercises at Annapolis, is now visiting her uncle in Philadelphia at 18 North 50th street.

Mrs. De Rosey Carroll Cabell, Jr., and little daughter, Virginia, are visiting Major Gen. and Mrs. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston until Major Cabell's return from France.

Lieut. Comdr. E. O. J. Eyttinge, M.C., retired, and his family and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, have moved to Redlands, Calif., where they have a home at Summit avenue and Cajon street.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Holley, New York city, were Col. J. T. Bootes, Majors J. D. Pollock, W. Allen, A. Langman, Capt. A. B. Edgar, and the wife of Col. J. J. Justice and two children.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, U.S.A., chief of the U.S. Purchasing Board in France, received the French War Cross at the hands of Marshal Foch in Paris on July 12, according to a press dispatch.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, U.S.A., have purchased a home at 2021 Kalorama road, Washington, which they will shortly occupy. Gen. and Mrs. Abbot have been living in quarters at Washington Barracks.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, U.S.N., who left Washington last month, have been spending some time in the Yosemite Valley and other resorts in California. They are expected back in Washington in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Owen entertained at dinner at the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead, Mass., July 15, in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. E. Speicher, U.S.N. Mrs. Davis and two small sons are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Owen at Marblehead Neck.

Mrs. Lawrence Parker Butler, who is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Walker, 105 Levee street, Brownsville, Texas, during Colonel Butler's absence in France, is entertaining a little daughter, Lawrence Lee, who arrived Sunday, June 29.

Miss Eugénie Harris, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harris, U.S.A., of Governors Island, N.Y., is visiting Miss Suzanne Murphy, of Wilmington, in Atlantic City. Miss Natalie Hillman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is the guest of Miss Margarita Harris at Governors Island.

Dr. Thomas R. Goethals, whose marriage to Miss Mary Addison Webb took place at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., early in June, has returned to his practice at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Goethals are located at 58 West Cedar street, Boston.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Greetham, U.S.N., and family, of Bethlehem, Pa., have opened their summer home at Lake Panpannaming. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Adams, U.S.A., and son, of Indian Head, Md., and Miss Louise Schwab, of New York and Bethlehem, are their guests for the month of July.

Jules Cambon, member of the French Peace Delegation and former French Ambassador to the United States, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing, by direction of the President, at Paris on July 13. The ceremony took place at the office of the Minister of War.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., of Mare Island, Calif., is the guest of Mrs. Emil Theiss at 1741 Q street, N.W. Her mother, Mrs. Charles Fremont Williams, widow of Colonel Williams, U.S.M.C., has gone to New London to be with her granddaughter, Mrs. R. S. Kingsbury, wife of Major Kingsbury, U.S.M.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., gave a dance in their quarters at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on July 9, for their house guest, Mrs. George L. Wickes. The navy yard band played for dancing, about fifty couples being on the floor. The house was beautifully decorated with signal flags and everyone seemed to have a very good time.

Mrs. E. P. Jessop, who, during the war, made her home with her parents, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., at Shippan Point, Conn., sailed on the George Washington on July 15 for Brest to join her husband, Capt. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N., who is in command of the U.S.S. Bridgeport at that port. Her sons, Edward and Harman, accompanied her.

Marshal Petain, on behalf of the French government, has bestowed the Croix de Guerre on the Misses Frances and Elizabeth Anderson, of New Canaan, Conn., and Mrs. Mildred Farwell, of Syosset, Long Island, N.Y., for bravery while serving as American Red Cross canteen workers during the war, according to a statement issued from Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

Col. and Mrs. H. D. Seiton, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Rockford Country Club, Rockford, Ill., on July 8, in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, Jr. Covers were laid for twenty-eight. Among the Service guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, Gens. W. K. Naylor and H. D. Todd, Col. E. V. Smith, C. Reichmann, Mrs. S. W. Noyes and Walter Harvey, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers and Lieut. Col. J. M. Hutchins.

Miss Benita Clarke, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Coast Art., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort MacArthur near San Pedro, Calif., is a member of the 1919 graduating class of San Pedro High School. Miss Clarke completed more than three years of her high school work at the high schools of Newport, R.I., and Washington, D.C., finishing the last few weeks of the course, and receiving her diploma with the members of the senior class of the San Pedro High School. Miss Clarke's graduating thesis, on the subject "Photography in War," appeared in the June 15 issue of the Los Angeles Times.

The officers and ladies of the 44th Infantry at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., under the direction of Mrs. William K. Jones, wife of Col. W. K. Jones, commanding officer of the regiment, entertained with a tea dance for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on June 26. The affair was held in the charming old Officers' Club which has been the scene of many romantic and historical gatherings. The hop room was beautifully decorated with flowers. The music, which was furnished by the 44th Infantry band, was greatly enjoyed by the guests, which numbered over two hundred. Among the patronesses were Mesdames John Morrison, John B. McDonald, C. G. Treat, Frederick Funston, Ignacio Borda, E. H. Hartnett, Eugene Northington and Miss Laura McKinstry.

Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, wife of Commander Karns, U.S.N., with her two children is at Woodberry Forest, Va.

Mrs. Henry Percy, widow of Dr. Percy, U.S.N., is spending some time at Orkney Springs, Shenandoah county, Va.

A daughter, Kathryn Crandell Jones, was born to the wife of Major A. M. Jones, Inf., U.S.A., at Des Moines, Iowa, on July 6, 1919.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, U.S.N., hoisted his flag on U.S.S. Connecticut and assumed command of Squadron 2, Atlantic Fleet, July 14.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Martin Jensen, U.S.N., have arrived in Newport, R.I., where Mrs. Jensen and little daughter will spend the summer.

Mrs. Amos, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Amos, U.S.A., with her three children is visiting her mother, Mrs. Frederick St. Clair Herrick, in Lawrence, Mass.

Mrs. Ida Wilcox, widow of Col. John Wilcox, Cav., U.S.A., and sister of the late Major Louis Craig, U.S.A., is living at 27 Aberdeen place, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. William Hones will be with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, U.S.A., at 20 Charlesgate, West Boston, Mass., during Captain Hones's stay overseas.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., is at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass., where she will stay the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. William C. Langfitt, wife of Brigadier General Langfitt, U.S.A., has gone to Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where she will await the return of General Langfitt from overseas.

Mrs. William Laing Lowe, Virginia Pannill Lowe and Robert Graham Lowe are spending a fortnight with their cousins, Dr. and Mrs. Lee Taliaferro, at Taliaferro Manor, Orange county, Va.

Lieut. Charles MacDonald, 807th Inf., U.S.A., son of Major Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been serving in France, has returned to the United States with his regiment.

Col. J. S. Jones, U.S.A., returned from France early this week and will spend the remainder of the summer at his cottage, 5117 Ventnor avenue, Atlantic City, N.J., where Mrs. Jones and the boys and Col. and Mrs. Sands have been since the middle of May.

Mrs. Robert C. Williams has closed her house at Plainfield, N.J., and with her children will spend the summer at Highland Park, Ill. Colonel Williams (Cav.), is detailed as instructor-inspector of Militia in Texas with station at Houston. His family expect to join him there in the fall.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., were hosts at dinner July 12 at Chevy Chase Club for their daughter, Miss Ellen Gordon, and a number of her friends. General Gordon leaves Washington this week for Camp Wright, Wash. Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon will join him there in a few days.

Col. David H. Biddle, Cav., U.S.A., on duty with the headquarters of the British army of the Rhine at Cologne, Germany, as liaison officer, in addition to a British decoration recently conferred upon him, received, on June 20, the Legion of Honor (Chevalier) from the French. It was presented to him at Cologne. In writing to a friend the Colonel stated that on June 21 the British army was all ready to go forward if the Germans did not sign the treaty. The opinion, however, among those best qualified to judge, at that time, was that the Germans would sign, as they subsequently did.

Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, U.S.A., commanding Base Section 2, American E.F., with headquarters at Bordeaux, France, has received notice that he has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath by King George in recognition of meritorious services rendered the Allied cause at Spa, where he was chief of the American delegation to the Inter-Allied Commission, according to La Petite Geronde, of June 27, published at Bordeaux. General Rhodes was at the head of the delegation for about five months. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing, by direction of the President on June 3.

Lieut. Jerome A. Lee, U.S.N., was on July 4 at Rush City, Minn., on leave to spend two weeks with his mother, Mrs. Marilla Stone. Lieutenant Lee recently arrived in the United States from seventeen months' foreign service in the war zone, being assigned to the U.S.S. Fanning, first as chief engineer and later as executive officer. The record of the Fanning in going after submarines was one of the most brilliant of the Queenstown flotilla. Lieutenant Lee, who was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in 1913, has been at sea practically six years. He was with the landing forces of the Navy that took the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and afterward as executive officer of the U.S.S. Eagle engaged in putting down the revolution on the northern coast of Cuba. Lieutenant Lee has been assigned to the destroyer McDougal as executive officer.

Major John T. Axton, U.S.A., chaplain of the Port of Embarkation, and Mrs. Axton were delightfully surprised on July 11 when fifteen chaplains representing the eighty chaplains who are on duty at the port and who are now being discharged, called at the Axton home in Hoboken for a little farewell and left with Mrs. Axton a love token in the form of a large Sheffield tray and a handsome coffee and tea service. Chaplain John J. Campbell, Catholic, and Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, Methodist, were spokesmen for their associates representing twelve denominations in presenting the silver and expressing their appreciation of the service he has rendered and in wishing their leader continued success. The office of the port chaplain is to function until all troops are returned, but most of the emergency chaplains are now returning to their churches while a few regulars take up the duties at the port.

With the arrival of a part of the 20th U.S. Infantry, under command of Col. W. H. Jordan, at Fort Crook, Nebr., for station the wives of the officers will see that the social traditions of the Army are upheld. Among the women who have arrived with their husbands are Mrs. J. N. Robinson, wife of Major Robinson; Mrs. George Van Studdiford, wife of Lieutenant Van Studdiford, and Mrs. W. L. Phillips, wife of Lieutenant Phillips. Both Mrs. Van Studdiford and Mrs. W. L. Phillips lived in Salt Lake City before their marriage. Little Mary Ellen Robinson is the most youthful member of the Army circle. Fort Crook will now be prepared to take its place beside the townships in reviving many of the social customs that had fallen into disuse during the war. Colonel Jordan, commanding at Fort Crook, is a bachelor, and leadership in the social duties of the post will devolve largely on Mrs. Robinson, whose husband at present is the ranking married officer.

A son, Maddox Nelson Hinkamp, was born to the wife of Comdr. C. N. Hinkamp, U.S.N., at Washington, July 14.

Major and Mrs. A. D. Newman, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at The Alwyn, 1882 Columbia Road, Washington.

A son, Richard Thomas Rood, was born July 6, 1919, to Capt. and Mrs. James Quan Rood, U.S.A., at Fort Andrews, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Loftin, U.S.N., and young daughter, Virginia, are living in their new home at 3829 Morrison street, Chevy Chase, Washington.

Mrs. Isaac C. Kidd, wife of Commander Kidd, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, where she will remain during the summer, 7906 Lake Road, Clifton Park Lakewood, Ohio.

Capt. George R. Venable, Pay Corps, U.S.N., has been ordered as aid and Fleet Supply Officer on the staff of Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Col. John B. Richardson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Richardson have taken an apartment at the Brighton, California street, Washington. Colonel Richardson has only recently returned from France.

Capt. Matthew C. Gleeson, Chaplains' Corps, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as Fleet Chaplain and aid on the staff of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. Katharine C. Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., left Washington July 16 for Jamestown, R.I., where she joined her sister, the wife of Comdr. R. F. Dillen, U.S.N.

Many Army folk have been sojourning at the popular Hotel Clark, of Los Angeles, Calif., during the past week, among them being Capt. and Mrs. Harris and Lieut. and Mrs. Rabenstein, of Coronado.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Shaw, U.S.N., with three children is spending the summer months in Amherst, Mass., at the home of Mrs. Shaw's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Morgan.

Col. Henry C. Merriam, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been stationed at Charleston, S.C., has been ordered to France on General Staff duty with the A.E.F. He sailed on the Pretoria from New York on June 12.

Col. and Mrs. William W. Bessell, U.S.A., who spent the past week at West Point visiting the former's son, Cadet William W. Bessell, Jr., have arrived in Washington and are at the Sheridan, 2400 16th street.

Mrs. Henry A. Hanigan and children, who have spent the last two years at Sunny Hill Ranch, Ramona, Calif., near San Diego, are planning to spend two weeks in July at La Jolla. Colonel Hanigan expects to join them.

Mrs. George W. Goethals is opening her cottage at Vineyard Haven, Mass., where General Goethals will be part of the summer. Col. and Mrs. George R. Goethals, U.S.A., are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Goethals.

Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Colonel Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., with her little daughter, Miss Halie Brooke, is at Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where she will remain until Colonel Brooke returns from France.

Mrs. Harold H. Bateman, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Harold H. Bateman, 9th Field Art., U.S.A., will be the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, 10 Gorham street, Madison, Wis., during the summer.

Miss Ethel Allen, daughter of Col. S. E. Allen, U.S.A., is with the Red Cross at Plattsburg, N.Y. She has been appointed ward visitor at U.S. General Hospital 30, Plattsburg, N.Y., and has quarters in the Red Cross building at the hospital.

Major and Mrs. John B. Thompson, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Nina Cameron, at Atlanta, Ga., July 15. She is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., and Mrs. J. K. Thompson and the late Major Thompson, U.S.A.

Miss Gertrude Greely, daughter of Major Gen. Adolphus Greely, U.S.A., has been visiting Mrs. Thomas R. Goethals in Boston. Miss Greely will be married to Lieut. Comdr. James C. Kress, U.S.N., in August at their summer home in New Hampshire.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Hutchinson, U.S.N., spent last week at the Hotel Le Marquis, New York, while the fleet was anchored in the Hudson. Mrs. Hutchinson is now staying at "The Cresham Arms," Allen Lane, Pa., with Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N.

Mrs. John D. Barrette, the Misses Barrette and Miss Biddle, wife and family of Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, U.S.A., are spending the summer on Fishers Island, N. Y. General Barrette has gone to Charleston to take command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Mrs. Louis R. Dice of Washington, D.C., wife of Col. Louis R. Dice, U.S.A., is registered at The Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa., with her nephew, Walsh Richards. Colonel Dice, who has been serving with the A.E.F. in France for the past fourteen months, is expected to return to America in August.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., and Mrs. Read were invited to visit Newport, R.I., July 18, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James at Beacon Hill House. They left New York for Newport on the yacht Aloha, owned by Mr. James. A large garden party in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Read was arranged to be held July 18.

The name of Gen. E. H. Allenby, who was the commander of the British forces in Palestine that captured Jerusalem, and who now commands the British troops in Egypt, appeared in the Official Gazette, London, on July 14, together with those of many other British officers, as a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal bestowed by direction of President Wilson.

Col. and Mrs. P. J. H. Farrell, U.S.A., of Chicago, are at the Shoreham, Washington, and entertained at dinner there on July 11, and at the Army and Navy Club on July 12. Mrs. Farrell joined her husband July 12 upon his return from France. He organized and commanded an Army base hospital in the advance sector on the Meuse river in the Vosges mountains during hostilities.

Mrs. Christy, wife of Captain Christy, U.S.N., who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, Va., has gone to New Haven, Conn., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beecher Crawford. The U.S.S. Wyoming, which Captain Christy commands, sailed with the fleet for the Pacific on July 9. Miss Marjory Christy, who has been on a visit to Miss Maria Blackiston at Hampton, Va., has joined her mother, and for the next two weeks will be with her sister in New Haven.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eberle have been spending a week at Lenox, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., who was taken suddenly ill on July 9 while on his way to headquarters from the Capitol, and has been in the Naval Hospital at Washington, was taken to his home July 18 and is reported to be making a good recovery.

Among U.S. Army officers of high rank who are returning from duty in France and Germany on the steamer Aquitania, due at New York July 20, are Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, George O. Squier and Mason M. Patrick, Brig. Gens. Harold B. Fiske, Robert I. Rees, Harry A. Smith, Wilson B. Burr, Stuart Heintzelman, Dennis E. Nolan and Joseph C. Castner. Returning on the Navy transport Agamemnon, due at New York July 22, is Major Gen. Hansan E. Ely, U.S.A.

Secretary of War Baker conferred the Distinguished Service Medal on the Rumanian military attaché, Vasile Stoica, at a luncheon given at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington on July 17. The Secretary's party included the following U.S. officers: Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, assistant Chief of Staff; Col. Constant Cordier, staff liaison officer; Major Joseph M. Swing, aid to Chief of Staff; Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

STEEL HELMETS NOT TO BE ISSUED.

The War Department informed the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, General Staff, on July 14, in regard to the issue of steel helmets that the Chief of Staff desires that the steel helmets produced for war use be kept in storage as a war reserve, but are not to be issued to the troops in time of peace. It had been proposed to dispose of the helmets to the general public, but the instructions of the War Department will effectually prevent any general distribution.

THE ARMY.

Other Department orders appear on page 1607.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 163, July 14, 1919, War Dept.

Major Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., relieved from duty as Provost Marshal General, to take effect July 15, 1919.

Major Gen. F. L. Winn, Inf., is honorably discharged as major gen., U.S.A., only, to take effect July 31, 1919.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Gibbs is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A., only, to take effect this date.

Col. W. C. Gardener, Q.M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Officers to Governors Island, N.Y., and report July 21 as witnesses in the trial of 2d Lieut. M. E. Wood, Q.M.C.: Majors O. Perfect, J. T. Stockton and Capt. H. C. Chard, Q.M.C., and Capt. J. S. Cottrell, U.S.A.

Officers of Cavalry assigned to regiments indicated and will join: Capt. W. F. Daugherty to 10th Cav. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B. Morrow to 14th Cav. Fort Sam Houston, Texas; W. T. Haldeman to 5th Cav. Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. E. L. Branham to 4th Cav. Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Officers of Coast Art. Corps removed from the detached officers' list: Capt. A. H. Bryant (lieut. col.), W. P. Platt (col.) and L. R. Rice (lieut. col.).

Capt. J. W. Leshar, U.S.G. (1st lieut., U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as capt., U.S.A., only, July 20, 1919.

Capt. W. E. Mills, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of capt. in the Q.M.C. and will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for orders.

Lieut. Col. F. O. Kearns, Q.M.C., to Seattle, Wash., for duty.

Col. E. L. Ruffner, M.O., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty.

Col. J. I. Mabey, M.O., to Monterey, Calif., for duty.

Col. N. L. McDermid, M.O., to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for duty.

Col. J. B. Huggins, M.O., to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. F. S. Matlock, M.O., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on transport from New Orleans, La., Aug. 13, 1919, for duty.

Capt. L. M. Casebeer, M.O., from duty in the Panama Canal Department, effective upon the arrival of Capt. F. S. Matlock, M.O., and to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., General Hospital No. 25, for duty.

First Lieut. D. Appleberry, M.C., to the Panama Canal Zone, France Field, as flight surgeon.

First Lieut. J. J. Downing, Sig. C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Major H. McE. Pandleton, Cav., is attached to 10th Cav. and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Bubb, Inf., to 510 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash., for duty.

Lieut. Col. S. O. Elting, Tank Corps, is detailed as professor at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss.

Lieut. Col. W. Dean, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieut. col., U.S.A., only, to take effect July 31, 1919.

The following officers are honorably discharged as capt., U.S.A., only, July 31, 1919: Capt. J. L. Ostrander and L. A. Smith, Inf.

Capt. J. B. Muir, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty.

Major E. J. O'Hara, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Stoll, U.S.A., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with the Army Infantry team.

Col. W. A. Castle, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.

S.O. 165, July 18, War Dept.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. F. L. Winn (col. Inf.) to Camp Shelby, Miss., for assignment to 29th Inf.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Dashiell to Honolulu, Hawaii, to duty.

Brig. Gen. H. O. Hodges, jr., to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and assume command of that post.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Dashiell is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, to take effect this date.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Winans (lieut. vol. Cav.) is assigned to 2d Cav., and to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. L. De Witt, G.S., from further duty under the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, and report to General Staff College for duty.

Major H. Whitt, Q.M.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Brereton, Air Ser., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty at the School of the Line.

Major M. F. Scanlon, S.C., to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty.

Major H. J. Knorr, junior military aviator (capt., C.A.C.) is relieved from detail in the Aviation Section.

Major R. H. Sartor, Eng., to Washington for duty.

Major W. A. Johnson, O.E., to Galveston, Texas, take station.

Col. A. M. Whaley, M.O., to Rockford, Ill., for duty.

Major J. P. W. Meagher, M. C., to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Anderson, M.O., assigned with the Air Service, to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., for duty.

Major M. P. Moore, M.O., to Spartanburg, S.C., General Hospital No. 42 for duty.

Capt. J. L. Herimann, V.C., to the Philippine Islands on transport sailing July 26, 1919, for duty.

Capt. L. S. Wilson, D.S., to San Diego, Calif., for duty.

Capt. W. Fredericks, S.O., to Newport News, Va., for duty.

CAVALRY.

Major G. B. Pritchard, jr., Cav., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for assignment to 15th Cavalry.

Officers of Cavalry relieved from present assignments and

duties about Sept. 1, 1919, to Honolulu for duty, as follows: 1st Lieut. C. B. Bell, G. A. Parsons and N. D. Twitchell to 17th Cav.; 2d Lieut. S. M. Lipman to 17th Cav.; Capt. G. J. Wilder to be attached to 17th Cav.

Officers of Cavalry assigned to regiments indicated for duty: To 4th Cav. Fort Ringgold, Texas: Capt. H. E. Dalbey and 1st Lieut. R. D. Adolph. To 15th Cav. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Capt. H. S. Cook. To 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz.: 1st Lieut. N. Wheeler. To 6th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: 1st Lieut. W. O. Gatchell and C. L. Estill. To 11th Cav., Presidio, Monterey, Calif.: 1st Lieut. C. O. Kimbberly.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. K. C. Greenwald, P.A., is detailed as observer of the transcontinental convoy now being run by the M.T.C. to San Francisco, Calif. He will join the convoy at Marshalltown, Iowa, on or before July 24.

Col. J. A. Thomas, F.A., to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Col. F. S. Long, C.A.C., to the Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear, Fort Caswell, N.C., and assume command.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Spurgin, C.A.C., to Panama, C.Z., for duty.

Officers of C.A.C. to San Francisco, Calif., for assignment: Majors H. E. Pitts, P. G. Blackmore and J. A. Baird.

Officers of C.A.C. report to coast defenses indicated for duty: To Long Island Sound, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.: 1st Lieut. J. K. Morris. To New York, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.: Capt. W. M. Hall. To Delaware, Fort Du Pont, Del.: 1st Lieut. W. L. McCormick. To San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.: Capt. C. E. Cotter and 1st Lieut. A. E. Marks. To Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.: Capt. H. W. Capper.

INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Davis, Inf., to Vladivostok, Russia, and report to Ambassador R. S. Morris as member of a special mission, and to accompany Ambassador Morris to Omsk, Russia, and then to his proper station, Tokyo, Japan. While on this duty Lieutenant Colonel Davis is designated as a military observer.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Smith, Inf., is transferred to General Hospital No. 23, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for treatment.

Major E. McManus, Inf., to Lexington, Ky., for duty.

Major G. McCaskey, Inf., is assigned to 19th Inf. and to El Paso, Texas, and join.

Capt. D. M. Cheston, Inf., is assigned to 17th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. W. F. Adams, Inf., is assigned to 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.

Capt. G. C. Irwin, Inf., is assigned to 5th Inf. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.

Capt. W. McK. Spans, Inf., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for assignment to 46th Inf.

Capt. J. E. Copeland, Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 56th Inf.

Capt. J. L. Ostrander, Inf., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for assignment to 42d Inf.

Capt. W. V. Flynn, Inf., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment to 32d Inf.

Officers of Philippine Scouts to the Philippine Islands on transport sailing July 26, 1919, for duty: Capt. W. J. Brown, M. H. Carter, M. J. Herbert, B. E. Nickerson, P. Peterson, C. L. Pitney and 2d Lieut. L. Black.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

G.O. 16, June 24, 1919, Central Dept.

Lieut. Col. Edwin O. Saunders, J.A., is announced as Department Judge Advocate, Central Dept., with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, U.S.A., retired.

G.O. 17, July 1, 1919, Central Dept.

Col. Ralph Harrison, A.G., is announced as Department Adjutant with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Major Paul B. Harm, A.G.D., as Acting Department Adjutant.

G.O. 24, June 24, 1919, Southern Dept.

First Lieut. LeRoy Davis, 1st Cav., is announced as Department Personnel Adjutant, Southern Dept., with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. W. H. Hay to Camp Custer, Mich., and assume command. (July 12, War D.)

Major Gen. LeR. S. Lyon is honorably discharged as major gen., U.S. Army, only, July 15, 1919. (July 10, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as major gens., U.S. Army, only, July 31, 1919: Major Gens. G. B. Duncan and P. Alexander. (July 10, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. K. Naylor to Washington, General Staff College, for taking the course. (July 10, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. A. Drum will report in person to the commandant General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (July 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. E. Welsh is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A., only, July 15, 1919. (July 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. K. Naylor is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A., only, Aug. 31. (July 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. A. Drum is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A., only, July 31, 1919. (July 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. L. R. Holbrook to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Schools, as instructor. (July 11, War D.)

General officers relieved from present duties about Aug. 15, 1919, to General Staff College for taking a course: Brig. Gens. A. J. Bowley and F. LeJ. Parker. (July 10, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as brig. gens., U.S.A., only, July 15, 1919: Brig. Gens. E. B. Winans, P. Whitworth, H. Hall, A. S. Fleming, H. D. Todd, jr., S. L. Faison, G. H. Preston, J. T. Dean, J. B. Bennett, F. S. Cochran, G. LeR. Irwin, H. W. Butler, E. M. Johnson, LeR. S. Upton, T. N. Horn, L. R. Holbrook, M. McFarland. (July 10, War D.)

General officers relieved from their present assignments and duties, about Aug. 15, and to Washington to commandant General Staff College for duty, to take the course at College: Brig. Gens. H. W. Butler, A. S. Fleming, H. D. Todd, jr., LeR. S. Upton. (July 11, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as brig. gens., U.S.A., only, Aug. 15, 1919: Brig. Gens. A. J. Bowley, F. LeJ. Parker. (July 11, War D.)

Brig. Gen. LeR. Eltinge, upon his arrival in the U.S., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Schools for duty. (July 15, War D.)

Brig. Gen. LeR. Eltinge is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, July 31, 1919. (July 15, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. O. MARCH, C.S.

Col. C. B. Hodges, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.O., July 15, 1919, and will report to Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Col. G. P. Tyner, G.S., to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Col. E. T. Collins, G.S., to duty as instructor at General Staff College at Washington Barracks, D.C. (July 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. Hayes, G.S., about July 15 to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. Lents, G.S., about July 20 to Chicago, Ill., and assume charge of participation in a victory celebration. (July 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. Hayes, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.O. July 15. (July 15, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major C. H. Wright, I.G., from detail in the I.G.D. and from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., is detailed as Assistant District Military Inspector of the R.O.T.C., District No. 6, 20 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio. (July 15, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. E. A. Spencer, J.A., to duty in the office of the J.A., maritime affairs, Room 401, 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y. (July 15, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. W. Van Dyne to New York city; Lieut. Col. W. J. Scott to Washington; Lieut. Col. C. G. Burt to Boston, Mass.; Lieut. Col. J. P.

Castleman to Chicago, Ill.; Major E. S. Cook to Chicago, Ill.; Major T. E. Maul to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. R. L. Ruppel, J. S. Fifield and J. N. Chrystie to Washington, D.C. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. L. S. Carson (capt., Cav.) to San Antonio, Texas; Major W. Feeling to some supply officer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major G. A. Christensen to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. H. Richards to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., as utilities officer; W. H. Thomas to Washington, D.C.; W. W. Price to Fort Bliss, Texas; R. P. Boykin to Washington, D.C.; W. J. Hopkins to Washington, D.C.; J. J. Harris to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and L. O. Webster will assume duty as constructing quartermaster for Camp L. J. Hearn, Palm City, Calif.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Lovece to Camp Sherman, Ohio; O. Ulery to Fort Caswell, N.C., Coast Defenses of Cape Fear, relieving 2d Lieut. R. H. Korgos, Q.M.C.; and C. A. Milents to Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. C. M. Rowland to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 11, War D.)

Col. H. De Wisse, Q.M.C., is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only, July 20, 1919. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. E. Stanton to San Francisco, Calif.; Major C. W. Haney to Washington, D.C.; Major F. J. Rosenberg to Camp Custer, Mich., and assume command of auxiliary remount depot; Capt. M. J. Holmes to Washington, D.C.; Capt. T. Coombs to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. A. B. Proctor to New York, N.Y.; Capt. F. A. Dunn to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Richards to Camp Devens, Mass. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. B. Rochester to Washington, D.C.; Major L. D. Blauvelt to Washington, D.C.; Major H. S. Hodgson to San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. H. G. Jory to Washington, D.C.; Capt. V. Irwin to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty with the Q.M.C., relieving 1st Lieut. K. D. Norvell, Q.M.C.; Capt. C. Brandon to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. W. Cowbuck to Scotch Schenectady, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. E. R. Sandford to Washington, D.C. (July 15, War D.)

The sick leave granted Major M. G. Richardson, Q.M.C., is extended one month. (July 15, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Taft to Fayetteville, N.C., as camp surgeon; Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremers to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Lieut. Col. R. H. Hunt to Hoboken, N.J.; Majors M. M. Lucid to Fort Porter, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; G. C. H. Franklin to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; C. W. Hughes to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; A. H. Pierce to San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. W. A. V. Cash to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; R. A. Webb to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Simpson to San Antonio, Texas; H. E. Parnell to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; 1st Lieut. P. W. Hopkins to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E. L. Yeakey to Camp Sherman, Ohio; H. W. Spiers to Camp Lee, Va. (July 10, War D.)

Col. C. E. Marrow, M.C., is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. C. McDonald to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Col. T. H. Johnson to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Lieut. Col. R. H. Hunt to Hoboken, N.J.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Dale to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Majors C. A. Squires to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; R. E. Scott to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; D. H. Scragg will report by wire to the commanding general Southeastern Dept.; J. Dibble, about July 5, to Washington, D.C., Bolling Field; G. W. Woodcock to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; M. W. Hall to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. report by wire to the commanding general Central Dept. for duty: Major H. X. Cline and Capt. D. T. Cole. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Majors R. A. Campbell to Hartsburg, Miss., Camp Shelby; O. D. Westcott to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 31; L. A. Fox to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital; C. B. Wood to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; Capt. C. R. Baker to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; G. H. Parmenter to Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va.; O. L. Storey to Fort Riley, Kas., base hospital; L. M. Coffey to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; J. H. Meyer to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital; 1st Lieut. T. W. Hagerty to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; 1st Lieut. F. D. Gorman to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. about July 15, 1919, to places specified for duty: Capt. S. E. Brown, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; C. T. C. Buckner, aviation repair depot, Montgomery, Ala.; C. H. Ketterer, Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; D. Myers, Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Black, Pope Field, Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C.; J. F. Bourke, Southern Field, Americas, Ga.; J. L. De Rosier, March Field, Riverside, Calif. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. A. Powell to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Col. J. M. Kennedy to San Francisco, Calif., and assume command of Letterman General Hospital; Lieut. Col. O. W. Pinkston to Fort Strong, Mass.; Lieut. Col. C. E. McBrayer to C.G. Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major E. A. Fennel to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major R. C. Matson to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Major T. O. Davison to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Major F. L. Love to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Major H. S. Bartholomew to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. E. P. Davis to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. C. L. Tranter to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; Capt. C. L. Woolsey to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. B. M. Conley to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. R. H. Fisher to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Capt. R. Zimmerman to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; 1st Lieut. G. E. Brereton to base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. M. Schaffer to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41. (July 12, War D.)

Colonels of M.C. to duty as follows: F. Schmitter to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; W. M. Smart to the Hawaiian Islands on transport sailing Sept. 5, 1919; W. F. Truby to Hawaiian Islands on transport sailing Sept. 5, 1919; E. M. Talbott to Philippine Islands on transport sailing Sept. 5, 1919; E. G. Huber to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41. (July 15, War D.)

Col. H. Beeuwkes, M.C., is relieved from duty in the I.G.D. (July 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. of M.C. to duty as follows: L. S. Hughes will report by wire to C.G. Western Dept.; W. Denton to Fort Screven, Ga.; F. S. Macy to Governors Island, N.Y.; to duty from Philippine Department, upon the arrival of Col. E. M. Talbott, M.C., and to U.S.; G. B. Lake to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (July 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. about Sept. 1, 1919, to Honolulu for duty: Lieut. Col. E. G. Northington, Majors H. L. Arnold, A. B. Jones, F. H. Petters, R. P. Williams, J. E. Ash. (July 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major O. H. Stanley to Philippine Islands, about Sept. 5, 1919; Major W. G. Guthrie, Philippine Dept., upon the arrival of Major O. H. Stanley, M.C., to the U.S.; Major F. O. Test to Fort Slocum

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. G. Castleberry, V.C. to Fort Ringgold, Texas, 4th Cav., for duty. (July 11, War D.)
 Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. M. Curley to Fort Leavenworth, Disciplinary Barracks; Capt. E. P. O'Connell to Camp Devens, Mass., as veterinarian; 1st Lieut. F. W. Taylor to El Paso, Texas, 8th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Woodruff to Philippine Islands, sailing July 26, 1919. (July 12, War D.)

Probational appointment in the Regular Army of 2d Lieut. E. L. Nye, V.C., is made permanent. (July 15, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major E. D. Mathews to Newport News, Va.; Capt. H. G. Raschbacher to Long Island, N.Y., Camp Upton; 1st Lieut. J. S. MacNutt to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; 2d Lieut. J. C. Owens to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major E. D. Mathews to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; Capt. J. Schneider to Newport News, Va.; Capt. F. A. Sullivan to Newport News, Va. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major T. Bitterman to Commandant Army Medical School, Washington; Capt. C. T. Loebenstein to Fayetteville, N.C.; Capt. E. Burke to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31. (July 15, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Capt. E. L. Holmdahl to France relative to disposal of surplus war supplies; Capt. W. P. Barck, 29th Engrs., to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Burrage is assigned to 9th Engrs. (Mounted) and to El Paso, Texas. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. J. J. Bain to St. Louis, Mo.; Col. H. S. Hetrick to New Orleans, La.; Capt. F. C. Albert to Camp A. Humphreys, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Spiller to Camp A. Humphreys, Va. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by W. L. Harlow, C.E., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (July 11, War D.)

Resignation by R. D. Black, C.E., of his commissions as temp. col. and major (Reg. Army) is accepted. (July 10, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major P. M. Chamberlain to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. W. B. Spears to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; Capt. C. E. Conkling to Philadelphia, Pa., in time to report on July 21 to the commanding officer Frankford Arsenal; Capt. C. J. Rauner to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; Capt. G. E. Thompson to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; 1st Lieut. O. Y. Leonard from Toronto, Canada, to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. D. A. Elliot, July 15, to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major A. Poyet to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O., 114th Ord. Depot Co.; Capt. J. A. Landers to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance; 1st Lieut. S. O. Latta from Toronto, Canada, to Washington; 1st Lieut. H. A. Clark to Fort Wingate, N.M. (July 15, War D.)

Capt. L. Ingalls, O.D., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. M. P. Strauss and 1st Lieut. L. L. Locke, O.D., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with the second light mobile repair shop. (July 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. L. C. Baker, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Raritan Arsenal, N.J., and to his home. (July 10, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. R. Bolick, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Lee, Va., and to his home. (July 11, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Col. O. S. Albright, S.C., to Washington for duty. (July 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. L. McEntee, S.C., will report to commanding general Western Dept. for duty. (July 11, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Lieut. Col. R. Royce, A.S., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in connection with reorganization of A.S. troops. (July 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. E. A. Reinberg, A.S., to Wilbur Wright Air Service Depot, Fairfield, Ohio, and assume command. (July 12, War D.)

Major O. P. Echols, A.S., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. T. McNarney to Godman Field, Camp Knox, Stithon, Ky., and assume command; Major J. C. McDonnell to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., and assume command of A.S. troops; Major J. G. Thornell to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; 1st Lieut. F. W. Wells to Detroit, Mich., aviation general supply depot. (July 11, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Reed, A.S., to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. H. Shutan to Chief of Staff for duty with the Military Intelligence Division; Major D. C. Rumsey is attached to the 4th Cav., and to Fort Ringgold, Texas; Major G. E. Lovell, jr., to Park Field, Millington, Tenn., and assume command; Capt. D. H. Arthur to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dept. Air Service officer, Southern Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Holland to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., for duty with 28th Balloon Co.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Erickson to Dayton, Ohio, Chief Engineering Division; 2d Lieut. W. P. Breen to Long Island, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field. (July 15, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 21, to Major G. H. Peabody, Air Ser. (July 15, War D.)

Major H. Rodgers, A.S. (capt. Philippine Scouts, ret.), is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, July 20, 1919. (July 15, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains, U.S.A., to duty as follows: W. H. Watts to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; S. G. Ramezides to Fort Du Pont, Del.; E. J. Griffin is assigned to 39th Art. Brigade and to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; W. P. Baird is assigned to 31st F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky.; F. B. Doherty is assigned to 15th Inf. and to China. (July 11, War D.)

Chaplains, U.S.A., to duty as follows: H. C. Fraser to Fort Warren, Mass.; E. T. Reilly to Plattburgh Barracks, N.Y.; T. J. Dickson is assigned to 1st F.A. and to Fort Sill, Okla. (July 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

Capt. J. W. Heard, 11th Cav., is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. and to Washington for duty. (July 12, War D.)

14TH—Capt. R. B. Trimble, 14th Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav. and after the national matches will proceed to Manila, P.I., on the transport sailing Sept. 5. (July 11, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. R. B. Harper, Cav., is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only, July 10, 1919. (July 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. C. Andrews, Cav., is detailed as district military inspector of R.O.T.C., District No. 2, Room 504, Central Building, 25 West Forty-fifth St., New York city. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. R. B. Harper, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. C. King is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa; Lieut. Col. O. M. Rethorst to Chicago, Ill.; Major W. H. Welch is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.; Major G. W. Siney is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for present emergency; Capt. G. K. Green to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. L. Mesherry and 1st Lieut. A. H. Seabury are assigned to 11th Cav. and to the Presidio of Monterey. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. A. Y. Hardy, Cav., from Hawaii to the United States, San Francisco, Calif. (July 11, War D.)

Capt. H. H. Austin, Cav., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty. (July 11, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the U.S., to Col. W. V. Morris, Cav. (July 15, War Dept.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Major J. L. Thomas to duty with the M.T.C., Washington; Capt. C. E. Hathaway is assigned to the 10th Cav. and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. T. F. Mishou, jr., assigned to the 1st Cav. and to Douglas, Ariz. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by A. Y. Hardy, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (July 15, War D.)

Resignations by A. F. Jenks, jr., and H. M. Collins, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (July 10, War D.)

Resignation by G. E. Sawyer, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (July 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. H. B. Farrar, F.A., assigned to 83d F.A. and will join at Camp Knox, Ky. (July 15, War D.)

Leave granted Lieut. Col. E. W. Barker, F.A., extended one month. (July 15, War D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. J. C. Maul, F.A. (July 15, War D.)

Capt. L. A. Beard, F.A., to Washington for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. C. Lawrason, F.A., to Nashville, Tenn., for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. G. L. Wertenbaker to Jackson Barracks, La., Coast Defenses of New Orleans; Col. E. D. Scott to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to command of 2d F.A.; 1st Lieut. R. L. Davis to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; 2d Lieut. H. C. Davidson to Camp Funston, Kas. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. R. H. McMaster is assigned to 9th F.A. and will join at Fort Sill, Okla.; Col. H. S. Brown (capt., C.A.C.) is assigned to Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear and to Fort Caswell, N.C.; Lieut. Col. A. C. Sandford to Washington; Major L. E. Goodrich is assigned to 11th F.A. and will join at Camp Grant, Ill.; Major E. R. Sharp, jr., to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. T. H. McKoy, jr., is assigned to 3d F.A. and will join; 1st Lieut. H. W. McCoy to Camp Dix, N.J., to Brig. Gen. G. G. Gately as aid on his staff. (July 12, War D.)

Capt. T. C. Harry, F.A., is assigned to the 2d F.A., and to Camp Taylor, Ky., and join. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by J. H. Boyd, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (July 11, War D.)

Band Leader N. Anderson, F.A., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and to his home. (July 10, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, Field Artillery, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments of the following 1st lieuts., F.A., are made permanent: N. E. McCluer, F.A.; A. C. Stanhope, 18th F.A.; H. Feldman, F.A.; A. A. Dearing, F.A. (July 10, War D.)

Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. M. W. Tupper, F.A., is made permanent. (July 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. H. Malven to Hoboken, N.J.; Lieut. Col. L. D. Pepin to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Capt. F. G. Epling to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Capt. J. K. Mator to Hawaii, Fort Kaneohe; Capt. J. A. Berry is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and will proceed to Ancon, Canal Zone; 1st Lieut. H. N. Herrick to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Lieut. E. Young to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. will report as indicated for duty: To Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.; Capt. A. V. Gover, to 31st Art. Brigade (C.A.C.), Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. Canfield, jr., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Schools, as instructor; Major D. Armstrong is detailed as assistant to the Scott, Calif.; Capt. S. P. Huff. (July 11, War D.)

First Lieut. E. C. Callicutt, C.A.C., to the Philippine Islands, about July 26, for duty with the Coast Defenses of Manila. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. G. Heiner to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major L. W. Series to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. W. C. Patterson to Fort Williams, Maine, coast defenses of Portland. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by S. L. Holland and J. H. Babbitt, C.A.C., of their commissions as temporary captains and provisional first lieuts. are accepted. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by L. D. Smiley, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (July 10, War D.)

Resignation by D. F. McClure, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (July 11, War D.)

Resignations by J. W. Becker, R. Dale and F. P. Christian, jr., C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (July 11, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. P. H. Orr and R. Mochrie, C.A.C., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 12, War D.)

Resignations by F. L. Turner and D. M. Waddey, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (July 10, War D.)

INFANTRY.

20TH—Supply Sergt. W. H. Cave, Co. M, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Lloyd Wheaton, Chicago, Ill., and to his home. (July 14, War D.)

25TH—Musician First Class T. Patton, Hqrs. Co., 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and to his home. (July 16, War D.)

37TH—First Sergt. J. Hill, Co. D, 37th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and to his home. (July 16, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. E. O. Waddill is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Col. C. E. Morton is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for present emergency; Lieut. Col. T. P. Bernard is detailed for general recruiting service and to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Lieut. Col. W. T. MacMillan is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for present emergency; Major F. A. Barker to Camp Lewis, Wash., for assignment to 1st Inf.; Capt. F. E. Ambrose to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. H. C. Binder to Houston, Texas; Capt. A. Sheer to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Lieut. L. R. G. Ward to Omaha, Neb. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. Goodwin, jr., to Philadelphia, Pa.; Major H. W. James to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 17th Inf.; Major A. Wilson, attached to M.T.C., to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. R. S. Day to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. A. C. Anderson to Camp Lee, Va., 62d Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Hilgartner to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. Abt to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. O. K. Richards is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. P. Bubb, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieutenant col., U.S.A., only, July 28, 1919. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Philippine Department about Sept. 5 for assignment to 15th Inf.: Lieut. Col. B. H. Pope, Majors L. D. Davis and J. N. Robinson, Capt. R. D. Bell, O. C. Bond, L. F. Daniels, O. S. Ferrin, O. A. Hess, J. Le T. Lancaster, R. C. Macon, B. E. Moore and J. W. Thompson. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Philippine Department about Sept. 5 for assignment to 15th Inf.: First Lieuts. J. L. Blanding, L. R. Besse, E. T. Bowden, J. E. Brannan, W. H. Colberg, G. S. Eyster, A. D. Foster, B. W. Fuller, H. P. Gantt, J. L. Garza, R. McD. Graham and F. C. Harding. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Philippine Department about Sept. 5 for assignment to 15th Inf.: First Lieuts. W. F. Johnson, E. V. Maher, J. L. Ready, H. N. Rising, F. D. Ross, H. B. Sepulveda, W. A. Swift, C. W. Woodward and B. Campbell. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of Inf. honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect July 31, 1919: Col. C. B. Clark and G. McD. Weeks. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. G. D. Freeman to Chicago, Ill.; Lieut. Col. H. E. Comstock to post hospital,

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with view to determining his physical fitness for active duty; Lieut. Col. O. Foley is attached to the M.T.C. and to Washington; Major V. E. Prichard to West Point, N.Y.; Capt. G. A. M. Anderson to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to overseas replacement depot. (July 12, War D.)

Leave one month to Col. B. Smith, Inf., upon his arrival in the U.S. (July 15, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. L. Jackson to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to 5th Inf.; Col. G. W. Stuart is assigned to the 50th Inf. and to Camp Dix, N.J.; Col. E. K. Sterling to San Antonio, Texas; Major W. W. Harris, jr., is assigned to 46th Infantry and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. P. G. Von Kammer to Camp Upton, N.Y., for assignment to the 42d Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. M. Marshall, jr., is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Camp Travis, Texas. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. F. M. Record, Inf., of his commission is accepted for the good of the Service. (July 12, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. R. S. Boykin and F. W. Dunn, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 10, War D.)

Resignations by N. Spencer and B. G. Dancy, Inf., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (July 10, War D.)

Resignations by M. P. Jones, J. J. Howard and G. A. King, jr., Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (July 10, War D.)

Resignation by W. Westover, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (July 11, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. F. J. Knell, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 11, War D.)

Resignation by D. M. Fisher, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant is accepted. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. M. Mann, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 15, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. Lewis and J. H. Martin, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (July 15, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. K. L. Miller, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 15, War D.)

Provisional Appointments, Infantry, Made Permanent.

Provisional appointments of the following 1st lieuts. of Inf. are made permanent: A. D. Bruce, A. S. Leggett, A. W. Jones, L. P. Stewart, O. C. Helm, G. L. Hopkins, P. S. Campbell, C. L. Ellis, C. A. Drake, W. H. Gordon, F. V. Edgerton, 15th Inf.; R. Slate, 39th Inf.; A. O. Schmidt, 61st Inf. (July 10, War D.)

Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. D. L. Hooper, Inf., is made permanent. (July 11, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, Major Gen. E. Hinds, J. McI. Carter, W. M. Wright and Brig. Gen. P. P. Bishop is appointed to meet in Washington for detail in the General Staff Corps to fill vacancies. (July 11, War D.)

A board of officers of the Ord. Dept., to consist of Col. W. W. Gibson, C. L. H. Ruggles and W. H. Tschappat is appointed to meet at Washington for making recommendation for detail of officers to the Ord. Dept. in the grade of major. (July 11, War D.)

A board of officers of the Ord. Dept. to consist of Col. J. B. Dillard, R. H. Somers and Lieut. Col. L. H. Campbell, jr., is appointed to meet in Washington for making recommendations for detail of officers to the Ord. Dept. in the grade of 1st lieutenant and for detail as student officers with the Ord. Dept. (July 11, War D.)

Col. E. P. Andrus, retired, from further active duty to home. (July 10, War D.)

Col. W. H. Heuer, retired, from further active duty to home. (July 11, War D.)

Major N. S. Jarvis (captain, U.S.A., retired) from further active duty, July 20, to home. (July 15, War D.)

PLACED ON D.O.L.

Names of following officers, C.A.C., are placed on the D.O.L. list: Capt. E. B. Dennis (major, U.S.A.), A. Eastwood (major, C.A.C.), A. Gilmer (lieut. col., C.A.C.). (July 15, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. P. Hawes, jr., to Camp Holabird, Md., as commandant of the M.T.C. Training School; 1st Lieut. P. MacKeith to New York city; 1st Lieut. G. H. Hicks to Charleston, S.C. (July 10, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with the M.T.C. Training School: Capt. W. C. Hamer, R. J. McReynolds, E. P. Van Hise and 1st Lieut. A. E. Mulhern. (July 11, War D.)

First Lieut. T. G. Hayes, M.T.C., to Ancon, Canal Zone, for duty. (July 11, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major J. V. N. Ingram to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. M. K. Harralson to Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. L. Hartigan to duty at the M.T.C. training school, Camp Holabird, Md. (July 15, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. H. D. Truax, C.W.S., to Niagara Falls, N.Y., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty. (July 12, War D.)

ORDERED TO SIBERIA.

Officers of Inf. to proceed to stations indicated for temporary duty for securing enlisted men for duty in Siberia, and upon completion to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Vladivostok on transport sailing Aug. 15, 1919, for duty with A.E.F. to Fort McDowell, Calif.: Lieut. Col. A. C. Gilman, jr., to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Major D. Palmer, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major H. M. Melasky. (July 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to stations indicated for temporary duty for securing enlisted men for duty in Siberia, and upon completion to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Vladivostok on transport sailing Aug. 15, 1919, for duty with A.E.F. to Fort McDowell, Calif.: Capt. L. C. Wheat, 21st Inf.; J. C. Platt, jr., and J. C. Baker, 44th Inf. To Columbus Barracks, Okla.; Major O. M. Bradley and 1st Lieut. F. P. Geyer, to Fort Thomas, Ky.; First Lieut. N. McNeil, 17th Inf. To Fort Logan, Colo.; Capt. R. E. Bower, 41st Inf. To Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. N. L. Baldwin, 35th Inf. and L. G. Harer, 19th Inf. To Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Major T. S. Arms, Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. A. Deas, 63d Inf. To Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. L. W. Maddox, 46th Inf.; W. F. Gent, 45th Inf., and J. H. Fleischer, 17th Inf. (July 12, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Schools, for duty as instructors at the School of the Line: Col. J. Carr, S.O.; L. Halstead, G.S.; R. McLeave, Inf.; W. A. Mitchell, Engrs.; E. T. Biggs, G.S.; G. K. Wilson, Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Viner, Tank Corps; Major P. D. Glassford, F.A. (July 11, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, July 28, 1919: Col. H. B. Nelson, Inf.; A. J. Harris, U.S.A.; D. Settle, Inf.; H. A. Moyer, jr., U.S.A. (July 10, War D.)

Officers detailed as members of the G.S.C. for present emergency: Col. J. A. Mack, F.A.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Johnson, Cav. (July 11, War D.)

Officers to Washington on Aug. 15 to General Staff College to take the course: Col. D. E. Aultman, F.A.; W. C. Babcock, Cav.; G. P. Baltzell, Inf.; J. W. Barker, G.S.; L. R. Burgess, C.A.C.; H. LaT. Cavenaugh, Inf.; T. H. Emerson, C.E.; R. J. Fleming, G.S.; A. J. Greer, Inf.; J. G. Hannan, P. T. Hayne, jr., O. D. Herron and O. S. Lincoln, G.S.; U. G. McAlexander, Inf.; D. T. Merrill, G.S.; E. D. Peek, C.E.; L. T. Richardson, Inf.; O. D. Roberts, Inf.; T. Ross, G.S.; E. O. Saratt, F.A.; W. G. Sweeney, Inf

Officers to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty as members of a G.O.M.: Major Gen. G. B. Duncan and R. Alexander; Col. J. E. Lindsay, W. Weigel, C. H. Barth and H. R. Lee, Jr. (July 13, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A., only, July 29, 1919: Lieut. Col. A. K. C. Palmer, F.A.; W. E. Dunn, F.A.; E. Caziare, Inf.; and J. C. Maul, F.A. (July 12, War D.)

Officers to be relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., Aug. 20, 1919: Major W. A. Cophorne, Capt. W. D. Murphy, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. M. W. Davis, Cav.; J. L. Hanley and J. S. Robinson, C.A.C. (July 12, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as capt., U.S.A., only, July 29, 1919: Capt. W. C. Thee, C.A.; V. A. Dash and M. M. Elder, F.A. (July 12, War D.)

Officers attached to the 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty: Col. M. O. Bigelow, Inf., Lieut. Col. W. J. Scott, U.S.A., Major W. M. Modisette, Cav., 1st Lieut. F. C. Boylan, Cav. (July 15, War D.)

ARMY GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Lieut. George M. Shankland, Q.M. Corps, was convicted by a G.O.M. at Camp Meade on Dec. 16, 1918, of violation of the 96th A.W., in having married Katherine O'Brien in New York city on Sept. 9, 1918, while having a wife living. He was sentenced to be dismissed and imprisoned at hard labor for eighteen months. The President remitted the confinement. (G.O.M.O. 181, War Dept., June 18, 1919.)

Lieut. Alanson T. Caldwell, A.S., A., was convicted at Fort Sam Houston on March 20, 1919, of having behaved with disrespect toward Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., in the Rice Hotel, Houston, on Jan. 25, by saying, "Oh, palmer, am not drunk"; of having been drunk in uniform on that occasion and of having told General Henry that his name was "Lieut. G. R. Spivens, A.S., A." He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President commuted to reprimand by commanding general, Southern Department. (G.O.M.O. 183, War Dept., June 19, 1919.)

Pvt. Lawrence Lee, first class, 426th Reserve Labor Batin., was brought before a G.O.M. at Camp Sevier on March 10, 1919, charged with having on Dec. 15, 1918, with intent to commit murder, feloniously shot Pvt. Amos Smith, 20th Train Hqs. and M.P. He was convicted, the words "commit murder" and "shoot" being changed to "do bodily harm" and "assault," and the name of the man attacked to "Military Policeman." He was sentenced to be reduced to the grade of private, dishonorably discharged, and confined at hard labor for one year. In reviewing the case Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, approved the sentence except that portion involving dishonorable discharge, which was suspended until the soldier was released from confinement, but he added: "The conviction and sentence are not sustained by the records. The crime of assaulting an unknown military policeman with intent to do him bodily harm is a different offense from that of assaulting Pvt. Amos Smith, 20th Train Hqs. and M.P., and it is not a lesser included offense." He finds that the court was without authority, therefore, to find the accused guilty of assault upon an unknown and unnamed individual, adding: "It is legally impossible to convict an accused of an assault on A under a specification charging him with an assault on B. The findings and sentence are thereby set aside and the accused will be released from confinement and restored to duty." (G.O.M.O. 189, War Dept., June 28, 1919.)

Capt. August Muehlhaus, C.A., was convicted by a G.O.M. sitting at Governors Island on Feb. 28, 1919, of having been A.W.O.L. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President commuted to reprimand by commanding general, Eastern Department, restriction to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month. (G.O.M.O. 190, War Dept., June 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Lewis J. Murphy, U.S. Guards, was convicted by a G.O.M. at Langley Field, Va., on Jan. 7, 1919, of having been drunk when reporting for duty. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, which the President commuted to reprimand by commanding general, Eastern Department, restriction to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month. (G.O.M.O., June 28, 1919.)

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS, W.D. AWARD OF VICTORY BUTTONS, ETC.

G.O. 79, June 17, 1919, War Dept.

This order notes the following:

I.—Camp Benning exempted from control of the department commander.

II.—Washington Barracks exempted from control of department commander and commanding general, Camp A. A. Humphreys.

III.—Reimbursement for fuel.

IV.—Award of Victory medal and button.

V.—Camp Knox removed from control of department commander and commanding general, Camp Zachary Taylor.

Par. IV. is as follows:

IV.—Award of Victory medal and button.—The Victory medal and Victory button will not be issued to the following classes, as they rendered no service to the War Department and therefore were never on "active duty," within the meaning of the phrase as employed therein:

1. Conscientious objectors who refused to wear the uniform or to accept service in a branch of the Army.

2. Men accepted by local boards but rejected at camp before entering on regular duty thereat.

ORDNANCE FIELD SERVICE.

G.O. 80, June 19, 1919, War Dept.

Ordnance Field Service.—1. An Ordnance Field Service is hereby established for the supply and maintenance of such material as is or may be allotted to the Ordnance Department for supply.

2. Officers and enlisted personnel of the Ordnance Department will be detailed at department headquarters, at Coast Artillery district headquarters, in the continental limits of the United States; at the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga.; the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; the Coast Artillery Training Center, Camp Eustis, Va.; and with commands where the Tables of Organization provide for such personnel under such other cases as may be specifically authorized by the War Department. In other cases, where the duties require the services of an officer for ordnance supply and maintenance, a line officer will be detailed by the local commanding officer from his command.

The local commander, through his ordnance staff, is responsible for the maintenance of the ordnance materiel with his command and for the initiation of proper steps for the supply necessary for effective training and operations.

The Chief of Ordnance is responsible for the supply of the materiel and for the technical instructions and inspections necessary for its maintenance.

3. Alterations to ordnance materiel will be made only in accordance with the instructions furnished by the Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance Department will furnish the necessary equipment for repairs of ordnance materiel, and information as to its proper use and as to the proper training and instruction of the personnel of the Ordnance Field Service for the performance of their technical duties. Commanding officers will make deficiencies in the work of the Ordnance Field Service the subject of report and recommendation through channels to The Adjutant General of the Army.

4. When repairs to ordnance materiel can not be made within a command they will be made by such agencies as the Ordnance Department may provide. Coast defense cannon and carriages will not be withdrawn from coast defenses without the authority of the Secretary of War.

5. Commanding officers will cause their ordnance officers to be present at and observe all sea coast target practice and such other firings of guns or small arms as may seem desirable. They will authorize test firings whenever desired by the Ordnance Department. Ammunition used therefore will be dropped on certificate of their ordnance officers that such firings were requested by the Ordnance Department.

6. Under general instructions issued by the Ordnance Department the ordnance officer of a command will have full authority to transfer to the nearest salvage officer worn out or unserviceable ordnance materiel which can be replaced by

serviceable materiel, without prior action by an inspector. The administrative relations between the Ordnance Field Service and the Ordnance Department, which affect only the Ordnance Department, will be established by the Ordnance Department.

7. Further action by the War Department in the development of the ordnance supply, inspection, and maintenance service will be in accordance with the needs of the service, and will be initiated by the commanding officers concerned and by the Chief of Ordnance.

8. All orders or instructions conflicting with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 83, War Dept., July 15, 1919.

See page 1610; reorganization of Joint Army and Navy Board; transfer of Morale Branch to War Plans Division; court-martial review modified.

UNIFORM FOR DISCHARGED ENLISTED MEN.

Circular No. 315, June 21, 1919, War Dept.

Paragraph 2, Circular No. 166, War Dept., 1919, as amended by Circulars Nos. 249 and 277, War Dept., 1919, is further amended by adding the following:

Cotton O.D. uniforms will not be issued to soldiers about to be discharged who elect to retain woolen outer uniform clothing on discharge.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

MAINTENANCE OF DIRECTORIES, FORWARDING MAIL.

Circular 318, June 24, 1919, War Dept.

1. In connection with Circulars 94 and 157, War Dept., 1919, requiring maintenance of directories at all posts, camps, and stations for forwarding mail, and letter from The Adjutant General dated May 19, 1919 (Misc. Div.), providing stamp to be used in returning undelivered mail to sender, investigation shows many camps have not maintained and used such directories conscientiously or accurately and that large quantities of mail, chiefly returned from overseas, which should be forwarded and delivered, are being returned to sender or sent to Dead Letter Office. This practice is resulting in much criticism of Postal Service and War Department. Similarly, mail addressed to persons at camp and stations which have been discontinued has been frequently delayed or failed entirely of delivery. As demobilization progresses and other stations are abandoned difficulty from this source will undoubtedly increase.

2. To meet this situation and to assist in delivering all mail to proper addresses, a Central Directory Division, under jurisdiction of Post Adjutant, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., has been established at Pier 86, North River, New York City, where are maintained complete card indices of all men returned from overseas, showing name, rank, organization, Army serial number, date of return to U.S., name of ship on which they returned, and home or emergency address in each case, and whether individual returned as casual or as member of statutory organization. The purpose of this Central Directory Division is to provide a complete and final directory service for all mail for men who returned from overseas and demobilized.

3. Following procedure for handling delayed mail will be at once put into effect at all posts, camps, and stations:

a. All mail for any organization on hand at Chelsea Terminal, New York City, when such organization departs from overseas, will be sent at once to debarkation camp designated to receive organization. At debarkation camp mail will be promptly distributed to units of organization and delivery effected to all individuals returned therewith. All mail undelivered for any reason when units have been broken up and sent to demobilization camps will be stamped as hereinafter designated and returned to Central Directory Division, Pier 86, North River, New York City.

b. All mail received at Chelsea Terminal after an organization has been broken up at debarkation camp and all the other miscellaneous mail of this character will be turned over to Central Directory Division.

c. All mail on hand or hereafter received at any post, camp, or station for any person returned from overseas, which can not be delivered for lack of address or other reason, will be stamped as herein indicated and returned at once to Central Directory Division. In no case at any post, camp, or station will such mail be returned to sender or sent to Dead Letter Office.

4. The stamp designated to be used in forwarding mail to Central Directory Division will be in the following form: No record of addressee at Camp (name). Forwarded for final directory service to Central Directory Division, Pier 86, North River, New York City.

All mail received at Central Directory Division will be given individual directory service and disposed of as follows:

a. If records show addressee has passed through ports of debarkation, mail will be forwarded to home or emergency address if available.

b. If addressee is overseas, mail will be forwarded overseas.

c. If address of addressee is not found, mail will be returned to sender or sent to Dead Letter Office as may be.

The only exception to this procedure will be in the case of men in hospitals or whose permanent Army address appears, in which case mail will be forwarded to such address.

5. The service provided by the Central Directory Division is not intended to replace directory service in posts, camps, and stations, but is merely supplementary thereto. Every effort will be made at posts, camps, and stations to keep locator files up to date, requiring as a part of demobilization routine a card giving name, rank, organization, and forwarding address of every man passing through either for discharge or transfer. These files will be conscientiously used in attempting to locate all persons before mail hereafter received is forwarded to Central Directory Division.

7. Circulars 94 and 157, War D., 1919, and letter from The Adjutant General of the Army dated May 19, 1919 (Misc. Div.) are amended in so far as they conflict with provisions of this circular.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

DISCHARGE FROM EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

Circular 350, War Dept., July 12, 1919, as to discharge of officers holding emergency commissions, appears on page 1610.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Circular letter No. 35, War Dept., Militia Bureau, as to reorganization of the National Guard, appears on page 1610.

STATUS OF REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

Bulletin 21, June 24, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Status of Regular Army officers upon discharge from emergency commission.—Inquiry has been made as to the rank of a Regular Army officer discharged from his emergency commission, it being suggested that such an officer assumes the rank next below that from which he was discharged, if that is higher than his permanent rank. This is an error. A Regular Army officer holding an emergency commission in one grade, and upon discharge therefrom he reverts to his permanent rank in the Regular Army.

II.—Publication of degree in Army Register.—In publishing in the Official Army Register the degrees received by officers upon graduation from universities, colleges, and various civil institutions, the following rules will be observed:

1. The graduation of officers from the following civil institutions only will be noted:

a. Institutions listed in the Directory of Universities and Colleges, published by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education (omitting junior colleges).

b. Foreign institutions of university grade.

c. Schools of law, theology, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and pharmacy which confer degrees.

2. No officer will be listed as a graduate of an institution unless he has received a degree, except in the case of those institutions listed in the Bureau of Education's directory, the completion of whose regular collegiate course is not recognized by the award of a degree.

3. Honorary degrees will be noted, but will be indicated as honorary.

4. Graduation from the several service schools will be shown as heretofore.

5. All officers now in the service, whose names will be carried in the Official Army Register, will furnish the information necessary to make the next Army Register complete in these details.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 15, 1919.

The Senate on July 15 confirmed all the Army nominations of June 24, printed on page 1505, our issue of June 28, with the exception of the nomination of Brig. Gen. George W. Burr, U.S.A., to be a major general in the U.S. Army, and those of Col. Walter D. McCaw and Lieut. Col. Robert E. Nohle, M.C., to be brigadier generals in the Medical Department, Regular Army, on which no action was taken.

The same day the following nominations were confirmed:

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY. CAVALRY ARM.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels.

Lawrence J. Fleming from July 1, 1919.
Oren B. Meyer from July 1, 1919.
Charles J. Symmonds from July 2, 1919.
Edward D. Anderson (G.S.) from July 3, 1919.
George F. White from July 3, 1919.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bethel to be judge advocate with rank of colonel from June 26, 1919.
Major Irvin L. Hunt to be judge advocate with rank of lieutenant colonel from June 26, 1919.

INFANTRY.

First Lieut. James D. Basy to be captain with rank from July 29, 1918 (subject to examination).

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieut. James Kerr Anderson, M.C., U.S.A. (temp.), to be first lieutenant with rank from June 16, 1919.

Major John Newton Merrick to be first lieutenant with rank from June 11, 1919, M.C., U.S.A. (temp.).

Major Everett Allen Anderson to be first lieutenant with rank from June 5, 1919, M.C. (temp.).

Major George Newlove to be first lieutenant with rank from June 5, 1919, M.C. (temp.).

Lieut. Col. Luke Baker Peck to be first lieutenant with rank from June 16, 1919, M.C., U.S.A. (temp.).

First Lieutenants to be Captains.

William M. Archer, Jr., and Henry F. Phillips from Sept. 18, 1918; Nicholson F. Curtis, Oct. 9, 1918; John S. C. Fielden, Jr., Nov. 8, 1918.

First Lieutenants to be Captains with rank from Nov. 24, 1918.

John M. Hewitt, Claude W. Cummings, James M. Trout, Alan De F. Smith, Frank M. Ende, Samuel A. White, Albert W. Greenwell, Francis M. Fitts, Eric A. Fennel, Paul E. McNabb, Harvey E. Webb, George F. Aycock, Henry W. Grady, Philip J. Lukens, Jr., Norman McL. Scott, Marion R. Mobley, Frederick K. Herpel, all M.C.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1919.

MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Col. E. E. Winslow, C.E., for appointment as a member of the California Debris Commission, vice Col. W. H. Heuer, U.S.A., retired.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY PROMOTION, IN REGULAR ARMY.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

C. Harvey from July 9, 1918; R. Jens, July 30; W. E. Thrasher, Aug. 20; G. W. Coffey, Oct. 13; G. O. Conner, Oct. 21; T. L. Welles, Jr., Oct. 23; C. P. Hardy, Oct. 26; E. W. Dichtman, Dec. 4; J. H. Chase, Dec. 29; E. R. Harrell from Jan. 7, 1919; A. Haertlein, Feb. 7; J. C. Arrowsmith, March 18; E. Marburg, Jr., April 3; H. P. Hart, April 6; S. J. Callahan, April 13; J. E. Wood, April 16.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED.

By direction of the President, the Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to officers and civilians named in the following order for exceptionally or especially meritorious and distinguished service:

G.O. 77, June 14, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Major Gen. George W. Barr, G.S., U.S.A. As Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, General Staff, supervised most important and complicated operations in relation to cancellation of contracts, adjustment of claims, disposal of surplus supplies, since the armistice.

II.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired. Superintendent U.S. Military Academy during period of emergency.

III.—Awards of Distinguished Service Medal.

Brig. Gen. William T. Wood, I.G.D. Senior assistant to Inspector General of the Army.

Col. Albert D. Kniskern, formerly brigadier general, Q.M.C. Organization and development of supply system in general supply depot, Chicago.

Thomas Matthew Robins, C.E. Charge of engineer depot established in connection with port of New York, and subsequently included in port of embarkation at Hoboken.

James T. Kerr, retired, formerly brigadier general. Charge of Enlisted Men's Division of The A.G.O. and of recruitment of the Army, and later executive assistant to The A.G.O. of the Army.

A. Owen Seaman, G.S. Efficient operation of Motor Transport Corps and standardization of motor vehicles.

Charles T. Harris, Jr., O.D. Chief of American Mission of Powder and Explosive Manufacturers which visited England; Chief of Powder and Explosive Section of Engineering Division of Office of Chief of Ordnance. Needs of United States fully met and surplus rendered available for cobelligerents against Germany.

G. A. Burrell, formerly colonel, C.W.S. Charge of Research Division, and its organization was doubtless greatest of its kind ever formed.

Gilbert Edwin Humphrey, formerly colonel, C.E. Charge of building and organization of engineer depot at Norfolk, and later as Director of Storage, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

Robert P. Lamont, formerly colonel, Ord. Dept. Assistant to Chief of Procurement Division; later Chief of Procurement Division and member of claims board.

William C. Spruance, Jr., formerly colonel, Ord. Dept. Chief of Powder Section, Production Division, Office of Chief of Ordnance; later in charge of chemicals, propellants and explosives, and Chief of Explosives, Chemicals and Loading Division.

Lieut. Col.—Harry E. Wilkins, formerly brigadier general, Q.M.C. Charge of general supply depot, New York city.

Herbert W. Alden, formerly lieut. col., Ord. Dept. American engineering representative at conference called to design Anglo-American Mark VIII tank, and later directly responsible for design of the fast 3-ton tank, susceptible of production in America in such quantity as to constitute most material contribution to effective fighting power of Army.

Civilians.—Mr. Christian G. L. Organization and operation of Production and Engineering Division of Motor Transport Corps.

Mr. W. H. Marshall. Assistant to Chief of Production Division, Office of Chief of Ordnance. Organized the industry of the country for production of artillery, artillery ammunition, etc.

KING & KING

Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
728 SEVENTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD

MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS

542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W., corner 45th St., NEW YORK.

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION

Catalogues of our various departments on request
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

WANTED:

Captain, Coast Artillery, who ranks among the first ninety First Lieutenants in the Permanent Establishment wishes mutual transfer with corresponding rank to the Infantry. Any officer desiring this transfer write **ARTILLERY**, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, Coast Artillery, desires to transfer with officer of Cavalry. Address Box 159, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED: Caretaker for place in country, twenty miles from San Francisco. Twenty (20) acres, house, barn, tools, live stock, etc. Retired sergeant or discharged non-commissioned officer with excellent discharges preferred. Pay \$50 per month and produce raised. Apply Colonel Malcolm Young, Fort Greble, R.I.

ENLISTMENTS FOR ARMY SERVICE DETACHMENT. There are sixty-eight vacancies in Army Service Detachment at United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, for mechanics, clerks and laborers; including vacancies in N.C.O. grades and Private First Class for electricians, steamfitters, plumbers, clerks and other skilled workmen. Liberal appropriation for extra pay in addition to regular pay for all grades. Address: Quartermaster, West Point, New York. Recruiting Officers, and Federal Employment Bureaus please note.

WANTED: Adult boarders on old-fashioned Virginia farm. Delicious cooking. Conveniences. Unusual surroundings. Address X. Y. Z., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Non-commissioned Officer to act as Clerk and Supply Sergeant at High School; commutation rations \$1.25 per day; commutation of quarters \$12 per month; also commutation heat and light. Address Major H. G. Ball, Inf. R.O.T.C. Camp, Camp Custer, Mich.

WANTED: Luger and Musser Carbine, 12" barrel, good condition. Address J. K. N., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED:

Chief Boatswain Mate who has served during war and is desirous of going through college. Must be familiar with steamer and motor sailor, qualified to teach seamanship, military drill and conduct small boat drills. Address Eollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

We will give careful attention to any MANUSCRIPT relating to ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS or TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE, which if published would be of interest or benefit to Army men. **WATSON PRESS**, El Paso, Texas.

RIFLE SCORE CARDS, regulation, all kinds; also labor saving Organization and Exchange Forms, Coupon Books, Wedding Stationery, Engraving and Printing. The Eagle Press, Service Printers, Portland, Me. Established 1907.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). **FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS**, 501 Broadway, New York.

PREPARATION FOR WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS by an experienced tutor. References for work done. W. B. Waterman, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PEMBROKE HALL

HAMPTON VIRGINIA

Boarding and day school for girls and small boys; ten minutes by trolley from Fort Monroe. College preparation. Edith M. Collins, B.S., Principal. Reference, Colonel John A. Lundeen, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

DREW'S SCHOOL

CALIFORNIA

Annapolis, West Point, Army, Navy tutoring; 200 coached 1917-18; 87 1/2 % of my students passed for Annapolis, against 11 1/2 % in U.S. 86% passed for West Point, March '18; 100%, October '18. Sweeping success in all competitive exams. 2 year high school course admits to college. Special advantages for officers' sons. 2901 California St., San Francisco.

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST



NO matter where you are stationed you may without inconvenience obtain the unquestioned safety and 4% interest afforded by this old-established bank. Army and Navy men in all parts of the world bank with us by mail, and we cordially invite you to follow this plan. Send today for copy of our free booklet "A."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$1,000,000.00
ASSETS OVER SIXTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

**For the Army—**

Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—

Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Forestry, etc.

For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of All Branches of the U. S. Service. Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:

New York	Adams Express Building	Annapolis
Washington	Fortress Monroe	Atlantic City

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

The Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.

Storage for Household Goods
Packers and Forwarders

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Telephone 5560 Main

West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.

398 Broadway, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations, and examinations for commissions in the Army.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY

Incorporated December, 1900

MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON, President
275 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To provide relief for the widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

To supervise and procure educational opportunities for such orphan children.

The attention of the Regular Army is called to this Society, which is anxious to have its services availed of wherever they can be of assistance.

Applications for aid, advice or information may be addressed to the above and will receive prompt and sympathetic attention.

Columbian Preparatory School (SCHADMAN'S)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY FOR CANDIDATES FOR

West Point and Annapolis

For reservations for fall session address
GEO. B. SCHADMAN, A. M., Washington, D. C.

PREPARE FOR West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant Army, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, Cadet Coast Guard, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), Sergeants, all grades.
EXAMINATIONS
Special class instruction. Write for catalog B.
Over 120 successful candidates for Army and Navy.
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

Prepares candidates for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS and for direct commissions in the Army, Marine Corps and Navy Pay Corps when available. Catalogs.

MEDALS TO BE AWARDED FOR CADET SERVICE.

Secretary of War Baker directed on July 15 that information be published to the effect that service as cadet at the U.S. Military Academy will be considered the same as if rendered as an officer in so far as such service concerns the awarding of the Spanish War Service Medal and the Victory Medal.

SHORTAGE OF FIELD ARTILLERY PERSONNEL.

In a paragraph on the subject of Field Artillery personnel, on page 1597, we state that the average strength of a regiment is now below 200 men. Later information places this at 310, although one Field Artillery regiment has been reduced to 50 men.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919.

AN ARMY PAY REFORM NEEDED.

According to one of the latest circulars issued by the War Department giving information concerning enlistments in the U.S. Army it is stated that: "The base of pay (not including allowances) of a private is \$30. . . ." This statement is based on Sec. 10 of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, which provides that "all enlisted men of the Army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month." But within the past fortnight the Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision on the question of Army emergency pay, printed on page 1599, that puts this matter of the pay of an enlisted man in the Army on quite a different footing unless existing statutes are changed.

That this matter has been a subject of discussion and doubt in the War Department is evident through the inquiry made by the Secretary of War as to "whether the rates of pay for enlisted men who enter the Service under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 28, 1919 [Resumption of Voluntary Enlistments] will remain, throughout their enlistments, at the rates in effect for service on and after June 1, 1917, or will revert at the 'termination of the emergency' to the rates of pay in effect prior to June 1, 1917?" The Comptroller's decision is to the effect that men enlisting under the Act of Feb. 28, 1919, will receive the pay provided under the terms of Section 10 of the Selective Service Act until the emergency terminates, after which the \$15 monthly increase for a private will cease. The Comptroller qualifies this only to the extent of saying "if now-existing statutes relating to the subject remain unchanged."

The only reference to the pay of enlisted men in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920, approved on July 11, is as follows:

"Provided, That the provisions of Section 10 of the act entitled, 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishments of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, in so far as it increases the pay of the enlisted men of the Army, be, and the same hereby are, continued in force and effect from and after the date of the approval of this act."

It is to be observed that the above provision simply continues the provisions of the Selective Service Act regarding the pay of the enlisted men and that limits the increase of pay "until the termination of the emergency." As the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920 must have been before the Secretary of War at the time he wrote his letter of inquiry to the Comptroller quoted above it would appear that he was not fully satisfied as to how long the increase of pay for privates in the Army was to continue. Otherwise there would have been no occasion for the question having been asked.

This assumption as to the question of the enlisted man's increase of pay ceasing in the Army with the termination of the emergency is strengthened by the very definite character of the language which we find used in the Naval Appropriation Act relative to the rates of pay in that Service. This provision reads: "The rates of pay prescribed in Section 15 of 'act to temporarily increase strength of Navy and Marine Corps,' approved May 22, 1917, are hereby made permanent rates of pay of enlisted men of Navy during their present current enlistment and for those who enlist or re-enlist prior to July 1, 1920, for term of such enlistment or re-enlistment." This places the enlisted man of the Navy on solid ground so far as his expectations of pay are concerned for the term of his enlistment or re-enlistment no matter when the emergency terminates. The Army private, on the other hand, seems to be the victim of loosely-drawn legislation; for Congress never could have intended to discriminate against the enlisted man of the Army, as against his brother in the Navy, in the fashion thus presented. On the basis of the Comptroller's decision quoted above it would appear that Congress needs to give this legislation its immediate attention, since it cannot be long now before the termination of the emergency will be announced.

BILLS TO INCREASE PAY OF OFFICERS.

Constant queries by Army and Navy officers as to the state of legislation to increase officers' pay indicate that there is wide dissatisfaction with the present pay scale in both Services. It has been pointed out that there has been no increase to correspond with the upward trend of post-war prices, and immediate relief is sought from Congress. Congressman Dyer, of Missouri, who introduced bills at the last session of Congress calling for an increase of \$500 for all officers of the Army and Marine Corps up to and including the grade of colonel, and a similar increase for all up to and including the grade of captain in the Navy, has introduced similar bills in the current session. The bill providing for the Army

pay increase was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The Navy bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Owing to the press of business before the House up to the present time, neither committee has taken action on the increase measures. Mr. Dyer said on July 15 that he would make every effort to secure favorable report and passage of the two bills.

NEW DISTINGUISHING DEVICES FOR NAVY.

In November, 1918, Secretary Daniels directed certain changes in the uniform of the staff officers of the Navy, which provided for devices "distinctively naval" and were to maintain "the insignia now used to identify the several staff corps." Further change in the corps devices is now contemplated, as is indicated by the circulation of a letter among the chiefs of bureaus at the Navy Department asking suggestions for new devices for the sleeve. The collar device is disappearing as the officers provide themselves with the new roll collar coat. The letter, which is issued from the Bureau of Navigation, states that in the forthcoming changes in uniform regulations it is desirable to incorporate such additional changes as appear desirable. It is stated that the present staff corps devices as embroidered for placing on the sleeve of frock and service coats are so small that it is difficult to manufacture with satisfactory results. While it is admitted that the corps devices have the weight of tradition and long usage behind them, their practicality at the present time is limited, due to the foregoing reason, and it is suggested that corps devices based on geometrical figures would prove more satisfactory, and therefore expressions of opinion and recommendations are solicited.

Secretary Daniels at the time the present corps devices were authorized, last November, said of the reasons for the change that therefore officers of the Navy well understood and recognized the corps devices, but that "by the public at large the officers were not all identified as a part of the Navy," because the "foul anchor generally recognized as the distinguishing Navy device was not worn by staff officers." In consequence the foul anchor was authorized for staff officers with the existing corps device superimposed in miniature, and in the place of the corps colors worn with the gold stripes and a small corps device was placed above the stripes. In a statement issued at the time by authority of the Secretary there was the following declaration: "Just as the general order regarding titles in August made the titles for line and staff officers alike and the uniform for Regulars and Reserves alike, the present order will further remove the unnecessary distinctions in uniforms mentioned above as well as provide for the same caps as well."

The comment by Navy staff officers on the change now proposed is that it is inconsistent with the Secretary's ideas as given last year. The question is asked: "Why this abandonment of the Secretary's plan of last November to 'further remove the unnecessary distinctions in uniforms'?" Inquiry on July 17 of Navy Department chiefs failed to elicit an explanation.

The result of the circular letter so far has been the forthcoming of many sketches of designs. The attempt to adhere to geometrical unity was rather bewildering and not always successful. One series of sketches, however, which did adhere to geometrical form, suggested devices drawn to scale of the collar device and which stood out so that distinction was certain at a distance of twenty-five feet. This series provides the star for the line, circle for Medical Corps, circle with crossbar for Dental Corps, triangle for Construction Corps, cross for Chaplain Corps, diamond for Supply Corps, open book for Professor of Mathematics, compass for Civil Engineer Corps. Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Navy War College, has suggested a heavy detachable gold pin the same size as the present collar devices, to fasten on the left lapel of the new coat, and letters for the respective corps on the sleeves; i.e., L for line, M for Medical Corps, S for Supply Corps, D for Dental Corps, C for Construction Corps, E for Civil Engineer Corps, CH for Chaplain Corps, etc.

DISINTEGRATION OF ARMY AIR SERVICE.

The abandonment by the Army of the newly inaugurated Air Service projects in Hawaii, the Philippines and Panama, as forecast on page 1578 of our issue of July 12, is set forth as a certainty by a statement prepared by the Director of Air Service showing the status of that Service as of July 12. It shows the radical effect the present order for the discharge of officers will have with respect to the activities of the Air Service. "With the discharge of all temporary officers by Sept. 30," the statement reads, "the stations in Hawaii and Panama as well as the proposed Philippine project will have to be abandoned, as there will be scarcely enough Regular Army officers, from the grade of general down, to maintain even two squadrons on the border. No provision can be made for taking care of the millions of dollars worth of property at Government fields and storage depots, there can be no system of coast defense, nothing left for training personnel, no administrative or executive force; there will scarcely be enough officers for one lighter-than-air company and there are no provisions for carrying on any experimental work."

This statement was shown to Secretary of War Baker on July 17, and the Secretary was asked whether it would not seriously hamper the authorized plans of the

War Department with regard to its military policy. In reply Mr. Baker said: "Yes, it will seriously hamper the Army. We will have to take it up with the chairmen of the military committees of Congress and see what can be done."

The projects which have already been approved by the War Department include that for the Philippines, calling for four observation squadrons; the Hawaiian station, with one squadron already there and two more authorized; the Panama defense, consisting of one squadron already stationed there and two others authorized; and the Border patrol of two squadrons operating and four more authorized. It is pointed out that the commissioned personnel necessary to carry out these plans, together with that needed for lighter-than-air work, without providing for training, administration or experimenting, would be 866 flyers and 190 non-flyers; 149 flyers and 73 non-flyers. This leaves a shortage of both ground and flying officers of 840.

FUTURE PLANS OF GENERAL PERSHING.

The future of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, has been the subject of speculative gossip in the daily press the current week. These reports have traced the route of General Pershing to the succession of Gen. Peyton C. March as Chief of Staff; have announced that he would seek to be relieved from further active service, and have reported that he would resign his commission in the Army. With these rumors were hints of friction between General Pershing and General March, which hints came as close to fact as anything printed, for there have been infrequent differences of opinion on Army policy, to be sure, to which General March in his conferences with members of the press has given expression at various times, showing thereby that there was nothing serious in these differences, which were apparently adjusted satisfactorily to both Generals Pershing and March. With a view to finding whether there was any basis for these rumors confirmation was sought by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the one person in Washington closest by family ties to General Pershing, Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, the General's father-in-law. The Senator said that the General's letters to him were frequent and contained interesting details of his experiences, but none recently received had even hinted as to his future plans. "He did write that he would be back in the United States this summer," said the Senator, "but that may mean any time up to the middle of September. He is keenly appreciative of the courtesy and honors shown him overseas, but he does not assume this is personal, but extended through him as commander-in-chief of the Army to all officers and men in the U.S. Army. I am sure if the General had any idea of asking to be relieved, or if he intended to resign, he would have taken me into his confidence."

Secretary of War Baker declined to dignify the rumors by commenting upon them. "Facts relative to the Army are announced in their proper time," he said. For the benefit of the press correspondents he made it clear later, however, that General Pershing does not return to his Regular Army rank of major general immediately upon his return to this country.

General Pershing's appointment in his present rank is for the emergency and as "commander of the United States forces in France." The present rank of both Generals Pershing and March is authorized by a proviso of the War Risk Insurance Act, passed on Oct. 6, 1917. A rider included in that act amends the Selective Service Act, as follows:

"That Sec. 8 of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, shall be held and construed to authorize the President, in accordance with the provisions of said act and for the period of the existing emergency only, to appoint as generals the Chief of Staff and the commander of the United States forces in France, and as lieutenant general each commander of an army or army corps organized as authorized by existing law; provided, that the pay of the grades of general and lieutenant general shall be \$10,000 and \$9,000 a year, respectively, with allowances appropriate to said grades as determined by the Secretary of War; provided, that brigadier generals of the Army shall hereafter rank relatively with rear admirals of the lower half of the grade. And hereafter the chief of any existing staff corps, department or bureau, except as is otherwise provided for the Chief of Staff, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of major general."

General March, it may be added, by virtue of his office as Chief of Staff, remains senior to General Pershing when the latter returns to this country. Their status will not be changed by General Pershing's presence in the United States. Both hold the emergency rank of general and both are major generals in the Regular Establishment, with General Pershing the senior of General March in that rank. A bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives to make permanent the temporary commission of General Pershing was ruled out on a point of order during discussion of the Army Appropriation bill. The bill has not been reintroduced; neither has the request of Secretary Baker to Congress at the last session asking permanent commissions in the ranks of general and lieutenant general of the officers holding such temporary rank during the war been revived. It is believed at the Capitol, however, that some such rec-

ognition will be accorded to high ranking officers during the present session of Congress.

Urges Rank for Pershing, March, Benson and Sims.

President Wilson sent a message to the Senate and House on July 18 urgently recommending that the permanent rank of general be given to Gens. John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March, U.S.A.; the provision to be so worded as to give precedence to General Pershing. The President also recommended that the permanent rank of admiral be given to Admiral William S. Benson and Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N.

TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

To the end that "the commissioned personnel of no corps or department of the Army need be reduced below the authorized peace-time strength" Senator Walsh introduced in the Senate on July 14 a bill which would provide against such contingency. The bill (S. 2434) reads: "That in any corps or department of the Army whose commissioned personnel does not include sufficient officers of the Regular Establishment to fill the various grades established for that corps or department by the Act of June 3, 1916, the Secretary of War is authorized and empowered to retain in the Service a sufficient number of officers holding temporary commissions who are applicants for permanent appointment, and to retain at temporary grade sufficient officers of the Regular Establishment so as to fill the various grades established for that corps or department by said Act of June 3, 1916, until such grades can be filled by law in some other manner." It would appear that by indirection the passage of this measure might provide the Army with sufficient officers properly to maintain the five special corps, namely: Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service, Motor Transport Corps, Tank Corps and the Construction Division, which under the terms of the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920 must be continued through that year.

REDUCTION OF U.S.M.C.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., in Orders 42, July 12, 1919, issues instructions regarding reduction of personnel of the corps to conform to the recent Naval Appropriation Act. This will be effected by discharge of duration of war men, and the placing on an inactive status of reservists, so that the average enlisted strength for the current year will not exceed the stipulated figure, viz., 27,400. The provisions of this order will be effective on and after July 20, 1919, at posts where it is received by July 17, 1919, or other posts within four days after receipt thereof. Demobilization centers are hereby established as follows: Troops returning from the West Indies, and for men attached to the Marine Barracks, Charleston, S.C., at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C. Men returning from overseas, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. Men returning from Pearl Harbor, T.H., Peking, China, Philippine Islands, Guam, and ships on the Asiatic Station, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif. All other discharges within the United States will be effected at the posts to which the men are attached.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Although Secretary Daniels announced that on the approval of the recommendation for retirement of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, by the President, he would name a new chief of the bureau, the Secretary stated on July 17 that he was still undecided. The President approved of Admiral Blue's transfer to the retired list on July 11, as stated on page 1602. Interest in the Navy Department, however, is keen and the predictions are that the choice lies between Capt. Richard H. Leigh, acting chief, despite his desire for sea service; Capt. Orton P. Jackson, who was chief of staff to Admiral Henry T. Mayo during the war, and Capt. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, who was considered next in line when Admiral Blue was appointed. There are indications that Captain Leigh will be appointed if he will forego his insistence on sea duty, and that his appointment would meet unanimous approval of the officers on duty at Washington.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY, JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

From Jan. 1 to July 1 of the present year there were 10,302 deaths in the Army of which 7,376 were in the A.E.F. and 2,926 in the United States, these totals including forty deaths in action in Archangel and Siberia. In the A.E.F. the largest number of deaths occurred in January and the smallest in June, the number in that month being 248. In the United States the largest number of deaths also occurred in January and the smallest in May, that number being 289.

PROMOTIONS IN PAY CORPS, U.S.N.R.F.

The President on July 12 approved the recommendations of a board of selection for promotions in the Pay Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, advancing the following officers to the grades indicated: To captain, Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal; to commander, Lieut. Comdr. James A. Bull, Walter T. Camp, Frederick H. Lemly, George C. Isbester, Gordon C. Hall, William A. Barstow, James F. Connor, Samuel R. Fuller, Jr., Edward A. Mitchell and Henry A. Thayer.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Final plans for the reorganization of the National Guard on a sixteen division basis were approved by Secretary of War Baker on July 16. The divisional areas are on the same lines as delineated in the organization of divisions for overseas service. In Circular Letter No. 35, Militia Bureau, July 16, 1919, sent to the Adjutants General of all the states and territories and Commanding Generals, Territorial Departments, Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, chief of the bureau, explains the plan for the reorganization under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of July 11, 1919. In accordance with this plan, notification of the allotment of the units to the several states for the fiscal year 1920, as given below, was also forwarded to the Adjutants General of all states and territories. The allocation of units follows:

Units Assigned to States.

Alabama—2 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 Machine gun troop, 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Ambulance co.
 Arizona—1 sqdn. Cav. 1 batn. Field Art.
 Arkansas—1 regt. Inf. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Ambulance co.
 California—3 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co., 2 troops Cav.
 Colorado—1 regt. Inf. 1 troop Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (outpost), 1 Engr. train, 1 Ambulance co.
 Connecticut—6 cos. Coast Art. 1 batn. Inf. 2 troops Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Ambulance co.
 Delaware—3 cos. Coast Art. 1 batn. Inf. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 battery Field Art. 1 Signal co. (outpost), 1 hqrs. co. Inf.
 Florida—3 cos. Coast Art. 2 batns. Inf. 1 Machine gun co. Georgia—4 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. and 1 batn. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Field Hospital co.
 Hawaii—3 cos. Coast Art. 1 batn. Inf. 1 Machine gun co., 1 Supply co.
 Idaho—1 batn. Inf. 1 Machine gun co. 1 co. Engrs.
 Illinois—3 regts. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 regt. and 1 batn. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Engr. train, 2 Field Hospital co., 2 Ambulance co.
 Indiana—1 regt. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Iowa—1 regt. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 Machine gun troop, 1 batn. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Kansas—1 regt. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Signal co. (outpost), 1 Engr. train, 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Kentucky—1 regt. and 1 batn. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 Machine gun troop, 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Louisiana—1 regt. Inf. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Field Hospital co.
 Maine—1 regt. Inf.
 Maryland—1 regt. Inf. 2 batns. Field Art. 1 Field Hospital co.
 Massachusetts—8 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 2 troops Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Engr. train, 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Michigan—1 regt. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 2 cos. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Minnesota—2 regts. Inf. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 Ambulance co. 1 Inf. regt. to be converted to Field Art.
 Mississippi—1 regt. Inf. 1 batn. Field Art. 2 troops Cav. Missouri—2 regts. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Montana—2 batns. Inf.
 Nebraska—1 regt. Inf. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Field Hospital co.
 Nevada—1 sqdn. Cav.
 New Hampshire—2 cos. Coast Art. 1 batn. Inf. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Field Hospital co.
 New Jersey—2 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 Machine gun troop, 1 batn. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Field Hospital co.
 New Mexico—1 sqdn. Cav. 1 Machine gun troop, 1 batn. Field Art.
 New York—12 cos. Coast Art. 4 regts. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 regt. Engrs. 1 Field Signal batn. 1 Engr. train, 1 Sanitary train, complete.
 North Carolina—4 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 2 troops Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Engr. train, 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 North Dakota—1 regt. Inf. 1 Field Hospital co.
 Ohio—2 regts. Inf. 2 troops Cav. 1 regt. and 1 batn. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (outpost), 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Engr. train, 2 Field Hospital co., 2 Ambulance co.
 Oklahoma—2 regts. Inf. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (radio), 1 Field Hospital co.
 Oregon—4 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 1 battery Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Ambulance co. 1 troop Cav.
 Pennsylvania—4 regts. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 batn. Engrs. 1 Field Signal batn. 1 Engr. train, 1 Sanitary train, complete.
 Porto Rico—Information later.
 Rhode Island—6 cos. Coast Art. 2 troops Cav. 1 battery Field Art. 1 Ambulance co.
 South Carolina—2 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Field Hospital co.
 South Dakota—1 regt. Inf. 1 Ambulance co.
 Tennessee—1 regt. and 1 batn. Inf. 2 troops Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Signal co. (outpost), 1 Ambulance co.
 Texas—3 regts. Inf. 6 regts. Cav. 1 regt. Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Utah—1 batn. Field Art. 1 Field Hospital co., 1 sqdn. Cav. Vermont—2 batns. Inf. 1 Machine gun co.
 Virginia—4 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 2 troops Cav. 1 batn. Field Art. 1 Ambulance co.
 Washington—4 cos. Coast Art. 1 regt. Inf. 1 battery Field Art. 1 Signal co. (wire), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Machine gun troop.
 West Virginia—1 regt. and 1 batn. Inf.
 Wisconsin—1 regt. and 1 batn. Inf. 1 sqdn. Cav. 1 Machine gun troop, 1 batn. Field Art. 1 co. Engrs. 1 Signal co. (outpost), 1 Field Hospital co., 1 Ambulance co.
 Wyoming—1 sqdn. Cav. 1 batn. Field Art.

Organization of National Guard.

Circular Letter No. 35 follows?

War Dept., Militia Bureau, Washington, July 16, 1919.

Circular Letter No. 35.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States and Territories, and Commanding Generals, Territorial Departments.

Subject: Organization of the National Guard.

1. The National Guard which existed prior to the war with the Central European powers was drafted into Federal service, and after performing its duty with great honor and fidelity has been discharged from its obligation. The time has now arrived for its reorganization under the laws by which it has been established, and in pursuance with acts of Congress making provisions for its maintenance and equipment.

2. Plans for the reorganization of the National Guard call for the eventual organization as soon as appropriations are available on the following basis:

The Coast Artillery will be substantially as it existed before the war. The remainder of the National Guard will within the limits of available appropriations be organized into sixteen Infantry divisions, one Cavalry division and into separate regiments and smaller units.

No National Guard Army or corps troops or special service

units such as aero squadrons or tank corps or the like will be organized at the present time.

National Guard Divisional Districts.

3. The Infantry divisional districts under the sixteen division plan will be substantially the same as that in which the National Guard was formed for service in the United States Army. National Guard Divisional Districts:
 No. 51—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
 No. 52—New York.
 No. 53—Pennsylvania.
 No. 54—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.
 No. 55—North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.
 No. 56—Alabama, Georgia and Florida.
 No. 57—Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.
 No. 58—Ohio.
 No. 59—Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia.
 No. 60—Illinois.
 No. 61—Michigan and Wisconsin.
 No. 62—Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.
 No. 63—Kansas and Missouri.
 No. 64—Texas and Oklahoma.
 No. 65—California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.
 No. 66—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

4. The Cavalry Division will be assigned to the entire United States at large, but will be organized principally in those states suitable for mounted troops.

National Guard Strength.

5. In accordance with the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of July 11, 1919, the total strength of the National Guard is to be obtained in annual increments, commencing with 200 men for each senator and representative in Congress, and increasing each year until less than fifty per centum until a total peace strength of 800 enlisted men for the above representation has been reached. The states may desire to raise at once their entire quota under the Act of June 3, 1916, and under the law may do so; there will be only sufficient federal funds available to maintain the number given below as far as federal obligations are concerned.

6. The appropriation for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1920 is based on 200 enlisted men for each senator and representative in Congress, and provides for the maintenance of a total of 106,200 enlisted men, which have been prorated on this basis to the states and territories of the United States. The Militia Bureau in designating the number and kind of National Guard units to be organized by the several states has been guided by the necessity of forming larger units useful in the event of a federal emergency, while at the same time considering the interests of the states by providing for them a force capable of maintaining law and order.

7. The plan comprising sixteen Infantry divisions and one Cavalry division cannot be completely realized during the fiscal year 1920 owing to the limitation of existing appropriations, but the organization of the National Guard will be such as to form the necessary units for eight partially complete Infantry divisions and one skeleton Cavalry division which could be mobilized in an emergency by a combination of National Guard divisions.

Recognition of War Service.

8. The Secretary of War has decided that the fine services of the National Guard divisions in the world war should receive the greatest recognition that it is possible to accord them. Their services and fine records are a national asset and the recognition accorded them should be of the same character. As a part of the Army of the United States they won many of the laurels of that Army. It has, therefore, been decided to perpetuate as many as possible of the National Guard and National Army units which took part in the war with Germany by continuing their designations in the permanent military establishment and in such a manner as to give representation to every state. Those divisions which cannot be incorporated in the permanent military establishment will be perpetuated by announcing them as Reserve Divisions, to be organized whenever a national emergency should require.

You are therefore informed that designations other than those used in the war will be selected for all new National Guard divisions, and the units which compose them.

9. It is the desire of the War Department to re-establish the National Guard on a firm and efficient basis and to obtain in the commissioned and enlisted grades a maximum of men with service in the United States Army during the great war. To achieve that end it will be necessary that the regulations be fully complied with, and the requirements for admission in the National Guard both for officers and enlisted men fully observed. The appointment of officers and enlistment of men who are not suitable for active field service, either for professional or personal reasons, or who would not be able to participate completely and fully in a federal call, will serve only to lower the military efficiency of the National Guard as a whole. The War Department requests the earnest co-operation of the several states and territories in making the National Guard an effective force during the period of its reorganization.

10. Notification of the allotment of units to the several states under the plan outlined for the fiscal year 1920 will be made in a separate communication.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

J. McI. CARTER, Major Gen., G.S., the U.S. Army.

DISCHARGE FROM EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

"Existing tables of organization will not be adhered to," in the discharge of officers holding temporary commissions. This statement is included in a War Department circular of July 12 concerning the discharge of officers from their temporary commissions. Secretary Baker, when asked whether he had any suggestion to offer as to the allocation of personnel in the various arms, line and corps, said he had nothing to make public at present concerning future organization. The circular referred to directs that for a time reassignment and discharge of officers will be carried out under existing instructions in order to permit a reasonable period for readjustment. Attention is also directed to the fact that Class 3 and Class 1 and 2 officers are not to be discharged until reported surplus and reply to such report is received. Officers will be assigned by the War Department only on requisitions received. Such requisitions will be cut to a minimum and will be only for officers absolutely necessary to replace emergency officers to be discharged. Emergency officers when discharged hereafter will be given option with respect to place of discharge. Instructions are also given in regard to relieving emergency officers and demobilization, leaves of absence, filling vacancies in the permanent Medical Corps, application and examination of officers for future examination for appointment in the permanent establishment. The circular in full follows:

Discharge of Officers Holding Emergency Commissions.

Circular 350, War Dept., July 13, 1919.

1. Appropriations for the support of the Army require that a peace-time basis of commissioned personnel under provisions of the National Defense Act (Bul. No. 16, War D., 1916) be reached by September 30, 1919. On or before that date all officers holding commissions for the emergency only are to be discharged and all officers of the permanent establishment are to be discharged from their emergency or temporary commissions.

2. The commanding generals of all departments and ports of embarkation, the chiefs of all staff corps and departments and the commanding officers of all posts and camps not under command of a department commander or the chief of a staff corps or department will take immediate action to reduce the need for commissioned personnel and to cause the discharge as rapidly as possible of officers under their jurisdiction holding commissions from the emergency only. Existing Tables of Organization will not be adhered to and commissioned personnel will

be reduced to the minimum required for the performance of necessary duties.

3. For the time being reassignment and discharge of officers will be carried out under existing instructions in order to permit a reasonable period for readjustment. Attention is directed to the fact that Class III officers and the Class I and II officers enumerated in paragraph 8, Circular No. 191, War Dept., 1919, as amended by Circular No. 243, War Dept., 1919, are not to be discharged until they have been reported surplus and a reply to such report received. Such records of surplus officers will be made by wire to The Adjutant General of the Army (attention Room 327).

4. Officers will be assigned by the War Department only on requisitions received. Requisitions for officers will be cut to a minimum and will be only for officers absolutely necessary to replace emergency officers to be discharged. Necessary requisitions will be submitted immediately by wire to The Adjutant General of the Army (attention Room 327) and supplemented by a more detailed written statement. Additional requisitions will be submitted from time to time as circumstances require.

5. Emergency officers when discharged hereafter will be given the following option with respect to the place of discharge:

a. Immediate discharge at the station at which they are serving, or if not serving at a military station, at the nearest station having facilities for physical examination.

b. Being ordered to the demobilization center nearest their home for immediate discharge upon arrival. When ever practicable such officers will be sent with detachment of troops. When no such detachments are being sent within a reasonable time, officers may be directed to proceed without troops, the travel being necessary in the military service.

c. Upon their certificate that leave of absence is necessary to secure employment, officers may be granted leave of absence for not to exceed fifteen days, at the expiration of which they will report to the demobilization center nearest their homes for immediate discharge. Such journeys must be performed on a leave status and at the officer's own expense. In no case will such leave of absence expiring later than September 25, 1919, be granted.

Officers enumerated in paragraph 3 of this circular will issue all orders necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

6. When such action will expedite discharge, chiefs of staff corps and departments are authorized to issue orders relieving emergency officers from duty under their jurisdiction and directing such officers to report to the nearest department headquarters of demobilization center for discharge. Officers so reporting will be promptly discharged.

7. Hereafter leaves of absence will not be granted to officers holding commissions for the emergency only except as provided in paragraph 5, or in exceptional circumstances of illness in the immediate family or other distress. In the latter case leaves not to exceed one week may be granted. Whenever practicable such leaves will be avoided by discharge of the officer.

8. Instructions have been issued for the immediate filling of vacancies in the permanent Medical Corps. Emergency medical officers who apply for examination for immediate appointment in the permanent establishment will not be discharged until the results of their applications and examinations are known.

9. Existing instructions relative to the application and examination of officers for future examination for appointment in the permanent establishment will continue in effect with the exception that the placing of an officer in Class III will not operate to retain him in service beyond the time that his services can be spared nor in any case beyond Sept. 30, 1919. The attention of all officers who are applicants for appointment in the permanent establishment is directed to subparagraph f, paragraph 4, Circular No. 148, War Dept., 1919. The condition mentioned in that paragraph has been reached and the War Department is without option in the discharge of these officers and requests for individual exceptions cannot receive consideration. It is desired that all Class III officers upon discharge request appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps as well as in the permanent establishment. Such request for appointment in the Reserve Corps will receive prompt consideration and will not in any way affect the application for appointment in the permanent establishment.

10. Orders for the discharge from their emergency commissions of officers of the permanent establishment and orders for the relief of retired officers from active duty will be issued only by the War Department.

11. Resignations of officers of the permanent establishment should cover all commissions held by them and should be forwarded to the War Department. In view of the great need for officers, resignations will be accepted only for good reasons. Commanding officers in forwarding resignations will make recommendation and will state whether or not the officer can be spared without immediate replacement.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Official: PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

AN IMPORTANT ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

Joint Army and Navy Board Expands.

The reorganization of the Joint Army and Navy Board along broadened lines is announced by Paragraph 2, G. O. 88, War Department, July 15, 1919. While the board is a continuation of that which was in existence prior to the war, the scope of its work will be broadened and in addition a Joint Army and Navy Planning Committee is created. The text of the order describes the work of the board and committee in detail as follows:

1. In order to secure complete co-operation and co-ordination in all matters and policies involving joint action of the Army and Navy relative to the national defense, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in letters dated June 2, 1919, and June 27, 1919, have agreed—(a.) Upon the reorganization of the Joint Army and Navy Board with the following membership:

(1) For the Army: Chief of Staff, the Director, Operations Division, General Staff, and the Director, War Plans Division, General Staff. (b.) For the Navy: The Chief of Naval Operations, the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, and the Director of Plans Division, Naval Operations.

(b.) The Joint Army and Navy Board will take cognizance of the questions referred to it by proper authority, involving joint action of the Army and Navy and joint Army and Navy policy relative to the national defense. It will also have the duty of originating consideration of such subjects when in its judgment necessary; and is responsible for recommending to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly whatever it considers essential to establish the efficiency and efficiency of co-operation and co-ordination of effort between the Army and the Navy.

(c.) The Joint Army and Navy Board will prescribe its procedure. All reports and proceedings of the board will be confidential. The senior member of the board present will preside at its meetings and the junior member of the board present will act as its recorder.

2. In order to provide an agency for detailed investigation, study and development of policies, projects and plans relative to the national defense and involving joint action of the Army and Navy, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have further agreed:

(a.) Upon the organization of a Joint Army and Navy Planning Committee, consisting of: (1) For the Army: Three or more members of the War Plans Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, to be designated by the Chief of Staff. (2.) For the Navy: Three or more members of the Plans Division of Naval Operations, to be designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. (b.) The Joint Army and Navy Planning Committee will investigate, study, and report upon questions relative to the national defense and involving joint action of the Army and Navy, referred to it by the Joint Army and Navy Board. It will also have the duty of originating consideration of such subjects when in its judgment necessary. The members of this committee are authorized to consult and confer freely on all matters of defense and military policy in which

the Army and the Navy are jointly concerned and will consider this joint work as their most important duty. (c.) The procedure of the Joint Army and Navy Planning Committee will be informal. All reports and recommendations will be confidential and will be made to the Joint Army and Navy Board.

3. Nothing in the foregoing instructions will be construed as limiting or affecting the responsibility of any board heretofore constituted to consider specific questions between the Army and the Navy.

4. G.O. 107, Headquarters of the Army, The Adjutant General's Office, 1903, as amended is rescinded.

Change in Morale Branch of the Army.

The morale work in the Army will hereafter be under the direction of the War Plans Division of the General Staff instead of being under the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, according to Paragraph No. 3 of G.O. 88. For the sake of simplifying the administrative work of the General Staff the change has been made, which constitutes the Morale Branch as a separate branch of the War Plans Division.

Transfer of Morale Branch to War Plans Division.—The Morale Branch, General Staff, as created by Section V, G.O. 104, War Dept., 1918, under the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff is hereby transferred to the War Plans Division, General Staff. It will continue to carry out the general functions outlined in the above mentioned order under such special instructions as the Director of the War Plans Division may direct and in conformance with orders governing other branches of the General Staff.

The Chief, Morale Branch, will report to the Director of the War Plans Division for instructions.

Courts-Martial Review Modified.

The power heretofore vested in the reviewing authority in court-martial cases to send the record of trial back to the court with recommendation for a verdict of guilty where there has been an acquittal, or that the sentence be revised upward, is ordered abolished by Paragraph 1 of G.O. 88, War Dept., July 15, 1919. The change is made under the title "Procedure respecting the return of proceedings to courts-martial for revision," as follows:

The following rule of procedure prescribed by the President modifying the existing procedure respecting the return of proceedings to courts-martial for revision is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. No authority will return a record of trial to any military tribunal for reconsideration of: (a) an acquittal; or (b) a finding of not guilty of any specification; or (c) a finding of guilty of any charge, unless the record shows a finding of guilty on a specification laid under that charge which sufficiently alleges a violation of some Article of War; or (d) the sentence originally imposed, with a view to increasing its severity, unless such sentence is less than the mandatory sentence fixed by law for the offense or offenses upon which a conviction has been had.

2. No military tribunal in any proceedings or revision shall reconsider its finding or sentence in any particular in which a return of the record of trial for such reconsideration is herein prohibited.

3. This order will be effective from and after Aug. 10, 1919.

In addition to this change Secretary Baker on July 15 issued instructions directing that certain paragraphs of the Manual for Courts-Martial, 1917, be amended, and that new paragraphs be added to provide as follows:

Who Competent to Serve.—Generally all officers in the Military Service of the United States and officers of the U.S. Marine Corps when detached for service with the Army by order of the President are legally competent to serve on courts-martial for the trial of any person who may lawfully be brought to trial before such court. The instructions give exceptions and outline procedure relative to the submission of charges, investigation of charges, action, further investigation of general courts-martial charges, determination of proper trial court, selection of counsel by appointing authority under these subdivisions: (a) Records of trial by general court-martial; (b) records of trial by special courts-martial; (c) records of trial by summary courts-martial; (d) records of trial by summary courts-martial; action by reviewing authority and record thereof and sentence not effective until approved.

GEN. BLACK DEFENDS WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on July 15 to defend the action of the War Department in moving the detachment of Corps of Engineers from Washington Barracks to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. He also insisted that the Army Appropriation Act for the current year gave the Corps of Engineers authority to proceed with construction work to the limit of the funds provided by Congress. He repeated the testimony which he gave before the Senate committee last month with regard to the need for the camp and the value of the present site at Camp A. A. Humphreys, saying that the amount that will be eventually needed for completing the permanent camp is approximately \$3,000,000. The Corps of Engineers asked for an appropriation of \$433,000 for the fiscal year 1920.

Representative Anthony criticized General Black for moving the camp and school from Washington Barracks to Camp A. A. Humphreys, asking why he had neglected to obtain authorization from Congress in the first place. In reply the Chief of Engineers pointed out that the school and camp were started at Humphreys as a war measure, but that the site proved so favorable and the General Staff plans so readily fell in with the continued use of the camp that it was decided that steps should be undertaken to maintain it in the military establishment. He declared that nothing had been done without authorization from Congress.

During the hearing General Black stated that the morale of the Army is lower now than at any time in forty-seven years. As an indication of this fact he spoke of the rate at which resignations by Regular Army officers are being sent in to the War Department. "There is danger of a serious disintegration," General Black said. "Our best officers are trying to get out of the Service, many of them old Regular Army men. The reason is that Army salaries, particularly in Washington, are too low to meet the increasing cost of living."

Following the hearing the committee voted to request from the Office of the Judge Advocate General an opinion as to the War Department's authority to continue construction work.

PROGRESS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS TRAIN.

The Motor Transport Corps Transcontinental Train, under command of Lieut. Col. Charles W. McClure, U.S.A., is making steady progress in its drive across the United States. The train reached Greensburg, Pa., on July 10; East Palestine, Ohio, on July 11 (passing through Pittsburgh en route); and Wooster, Ohio, on July 14. This run of eighty-three miles was made in eight hours. Sunday was spent in East Palestine and on Saturday evening the officers were entertained there at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce, all the enlisted men being provided with refreshments and entertainments by the various clubs in the town. Bucyrus was reached on the night of July 15 after the hard-

est day's run of the trip. In addition to the heavy going on the road one of the tank trucks crashed through a wooden bridge, but was pulled out without damage to the truck, although the train was delayed until the bridge was rebuilt by the Engineer detachment. On July 16 Delphos, Ohio, was reached, completing 525 miles of the 3,200 mile drive.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The President on July 11 signed the Deficiency Appropriation Act, H.R. 3478; the Army Appropriation Act, H.R. 5227, and the Naval Appropriation Act, H.R. 5609. The provisions of the two last mentioned were published in our issues of July 5 and 12. The private relief provisions in Senate amendments stricken out of the Army bill in conference as noted on page 1578, our issue of July 12, were reintroduced in the Senate on July 14 by Senator Wadsworth in a short omnibus bill, numbered S. 2448. These refer to Frank Barber, British army; Col. W. A. Simpson, U.S.A.; Major H. W. Daley, N.A.; Capt. D. W. Hand, Field Art.; Capt. L. F. Matlack, 8th Cav.; Col. J. McI. Carter, U.S.A.; Capt. J. C. Garrett, ex-Cav.; and Col. S. R. Jones, U.S.A., retired.

The President on July 11 vetoed the Agricultural Appropriation bill because of its provision for repealing the Daylight Saving Act; also the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill because the provision of \$6,000,000 for the expenses of vocational rehabilitation was deemed insufficient. The President declared that at least "\$8,000,000 will be required for the mere support of these men."

Steps toward drafting legislation to establish a permanent military policy have been taken by the Senate Military Committee in the appointment of a subcommittee to confer with the House Military Committee with a view to joint hearings. Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate committee believes that through joint hearings duplication of effort can be avoided and an agreement reached on such matters as universal training, the National Guard and organization of the Regular Army, which will expedite action in Congress.

The Senate on July 14 agreed to the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Chamberlain: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate copies of all reports, memoranda, opinions, decisions, instructions and orders that are on file or of record in Washington, under control of the War Department, and that relate to the interpretation or execution of the provisions of Sec. 5 and of Sec. 122 of the National Defense Act, approved July 3, 1916." Sec. 5, N.D.A., provides for the composition and duties of the General Staff, while Sec. 122 calls for an investigation and report, by a board of five general officers of the retired list, of the past awards or issues of the Medal of Honor by or through the War Department. The report of this board, which convened in 1916, has not been made public, so far as we have observed.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reports S.J. Res. 70, relating to induction of registrants who applied and were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under provisions of the act approved Aug. 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed. It is intended by this legislation to give them the legal standing of honorably discharged soldiers with all the benefits accruing to them.

Sundry Civil Bill Repassed.

The House Committee on Appropriations on July 15 submitted a report on the Sundry Civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, which corresponds in every particular with the bill vetoed by the President on July 11, 1919, with the exception of the provisions for the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The items to which the President objected, in addition to that of inadequate appropriation for vocational rehabilitation, were provisions that no person should hereafter be employed at a rate of compensation exceeding \$2,500 per annum, except the following: One at \$7,500, one at \$5,000, ten at \$3,600 each and forty from \$2,500 to \$3,000 each, inclusive. The committee reported new provisions setting forth that no person except the members of the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall be paid by the board out of the appropriation at a rate of compensation exceeding \$2,500 per annum, and rates above that sum except not to exceed one at \$6,000, two at \$5,000 each, twenty-eight in excess of \$3,500 and not in excess of \$4,000 each, twenty-seven at \$3,500 each, seventy at \$3,000 each, sixty at \$2,750 each and 100 at \$2,500 each. The appropriation clause as reported to the House provided \$6,000,000 in addition to the \$4,000,000 carried in a separate bill providing for vocational education. This was amended in the House on July 17 so as to provide a total of \$14,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation and education and the Sundry Civil bill was then repassed and sent to the Senate.

Joint Hearings on Military Policy.

Following the suggestion made by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the House Committee voted on July 15 to hold joint hearings with the Senate committee when matters respecting Army reorganization are taken up by Congress. This method is adopted so as to effect an economy in time and expense.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2236, Mr. Lenroot.—That where any judgment has been entered since March 8, 1918, in any action or proceeding commenced in any court where there was a failure to file in such action the affidavits required by Sec. 200 of Art. 2 of the Act approved March 8, 1918, to extend protection to civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of U.S. engaged in present war, the plaintiff may file an affidavit stating that the defendant, or defendants, in default in such judgments are not at the time of such filing, and were not at the time of the entry of such judgment, in the naval or military service of the United States, and upon the filing of such affidavit the court may enter an order that such judgment shall stand and be effective as of the date of the entry thereof.

S. 2446, Mr. Wadsworth.—That Section 1318, Revised Statutes (relating to Military Academy), be amended to read: "Appointees shall be admitted to the academy only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, except in the following cases: Any person who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year, in either the volunteer or regular service of the U.S. in the late European War, and who possesses the other qualifications required by law, may be admitted between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years."

S. 2447, Mr. Wadsworth.—That officers of the Philippine Scouts shall hereafter be retired under the same conditions as

officers of the Regular Army, and shall then be placed on the unlimited retired list. Any former officer of the P.S. who vacated his office in the P.S. by discharge or resignation on account of disability incurred in line of duty, may be reappointed to his former grade and then retired. Officers of P.S. now on retired list, or hereafter retired, shall receive same pay as retired officers of like grades and length of service in the Regular Army. Hereafter retired officers of the P.S. shall be eligible for advancement in accordance with last proviso of Section 24 of Act of June 3, 1916.

S. 2497, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide for payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct. The sum received hereunder shall be deducted from any amount payable to any such widow, child, children or dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man under the War Risk Insurance Act or any acts amendatory thereof.

H.R. 6688, Mr. Stevenson.—That any officer who has served in the military forces of the United States during the war with Germany and who does not belong to the Regular Army shall have the right, provided they have incurred disabilities while in the service, during the said war, to be retired on the same terms and on the same compensation as like officers of the Regular Army.

H.R. 6808, Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota.—To incorporate The American Legion. Same as S. 2281.

H.R. 6811, Mr. Kahn.—That officers of Philippine Scouts shall hereafter be retired under same conditions as officers of Regular Army, and shall then be placed on unlimited retired list. Any former officer of Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability incurred in line of duty, may be reappointed to his former grade and then retired. Officers of Philippine Scouts now on retired list, or hereafter retired, shall receive same pay as retired officers of like grades and length of service in Regular Army. Hereafter retired officers of Philippine Scouts shall be eligible for advancement in accordance with last proviso of Sec. 24 of Act of June 3, 1916.

H.R. 6907, Mr. Hutchinson.—Providing for the reinstatement, with seniority rights, of Government employees who resigned their positions since April 6, 1917, to enter the service of the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

H.R. 7180, Mr. McDuffie.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Edward C. Lohr, formerly a 1st Lieutenant of Coast Artillery, a 1st Lieutenant of Coast Artillery.

H.R. 7298, Mr. Ganly.—To amend Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes by adding the following paragraph:

"Any person who has served for a period of ninety days or more in the military or naval forces of the U.S. during the war against the German government, and who has resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions or, in case of reservists, been placed on inactive duty, and who subsequent to such separation from service has been in employ of U.S. for at least three consecutive months, shall, upon request to U.S. Civil Service Commission and upon certification of officer immediately superior to such person that his services have been satisfactory, be immediately available for transfer, without examination, into classified civil service with status the same as a person appointed through competitive examination and certification."

H.R. 7301, Mr. Strong.—That all master electricians, Coast Art. Corps, who attained such rank before termination of their first enlistment period, and held such rank continuously for over thirteen years in Regular Army, and who were discharged for purpose of accepting appointment to temporary commission in same arm of service as the one in which they had been serving, and who have been recommended by their commanding officers for appointment to a permanent commission in Regular Army, will be transferred in grade held as a temporary officer on June 30, 1919, to Coast Art. Corps, Regular Army. Provided, That the President is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission them in grades hereinbefore indicated: Provided further, That no appointment above grade of captain is to be made under this Act: And provided further, That the strength of the Coast Art. Corps is hereby increased by number of officers appointed in each of various grades under provisions of this Act.

H.R. 7354, Mr. Kahn.—That any person who served as an officer or enlisted man during the emergency incident to the war with Germany, and whose services were terminated under honorable conditions, and who enlists within three months after the passage of this act or within three months after the termination of his emergency service, shall at any time thereafter be entitled to count all prior service in the Army of the United States rendered by him either as an officer or enlisted man in computing his longevity pay, which shall be based upon the pay of his grade and determined according to the law regulating the pay of enlisted men which shall then be in effect: Provided, That he shall not be entitled to a service increase for any enlistment period beyond the seventh. And provided further, That in computing longevity pay his entire number of years of service shall be divided by three to determine his enlistment period up to and including the seventh.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN AT PARIS.

The Inter-Allied games at the Pershing Stadium in Paris, France, closed on July 6 with the presentation of medals to the winners, a large proportion of whom were Americans. The American track team carried off President Wilson's trophy, a sculpture of "Jason and the Golden Fleece." General Pershing shook hands with at least 450 athletes. A crowd of 30,000, aided by three U. S. Army bands, celebrated the American triumph in the track and field events. Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, U.S.A., winner of the rifle contests, and Pvt. Sol. Butler, a negro, winner of the running broad jump, were both loudly cheered. In the swimming contests Lieut. Norman Rose, U.S.A., who is also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, made a remarkable record, winning every event in which he started. He led in each and won by a decisive margin in all. He won the 100-meter swim, free style; the 100-meter back stroke; the 400-meter, free style; 800-meter, free style, and the 1,500-meter, free style, defeating among others Australia's champion and world's record holder, W. Longworth. In addition to that he swam for the American team in the relay event and made up a good deal of distance lost, and in the water polo tournament scored two of America's three goals. He is the holder of seven world's amateur records made in national championship events in the United States.

In the final of the 200-meter hurdles, which was won by Robert I. Simpson, an American, the world's record would undoubtedly have been broken had it not been for the fact that the third hurdle was misplaced, thus throwing the runners off their stride. Simpson and William E. Sylvester, who is a cousin of Simpson's, and Meredith House outclassed their foreign competitors and the United States made a clean sweep. In the pentathlon Robert Le Gendre won, Lieut. E. L. Vidal, a former West Point gridiron star, was second. Vidal took one first, two seconds and one third. Australia won the 800-meter relay swim, with the American team second. William Taylor and James Humphries, Americans, captured the first and second places in the standing broad jump, Taylor's jump being 3.14 meters. Earl Eby was second and M. P. Spink third in the 800 meter run final. The American baseball team defeated the Canadians by a score of 10 to 0 on July 4. Clifton Larson, another American, won the final high jump at a height of 1.9643 meters. Eric Templeton and Jabat, the latter a Frenchman, tied for second. McNeil of the U.S. Army was given the decision over Watson of Aus-

tralia in the light-weight boxing contest after ten lively rounds.

The events on July 4 were witnessed by 50,000 persons. A review was held of a regiment formed of American veterans of last year's fighting.

APPOINTMENTS AS REAR ADMIRAL, U.S.N.

President Wilson on July 14 approved the recommendations of the Board of Selection, of which Admiral Henry T. Mayo was president, for the advancement of ten officers to the permanent rank of rear admiral, and seven to temporary rank. The following six officers are appointed to permanent rear admiral from July 1, 1919: Benjamin C. Bryan, Edward Simpson, Gustav Kaemmerling, Alexander Halstead, Roger Welles and William Shoemaker. All have held the temporary rank of rear admiral except Captain Simpson. The following temporary rear admirals will be advanced to the permanent rank of rear admiral as vacancies occur: Edward W. Eberle, Robert E. Coontz, W. H. G. Bullard and Philip Andrews. Captains to be promoted to temporary rear admiral as vacancies occur are: Clarence A. Carr, Harry A. Field, Casey B. Morgan, Lloyd H. Chandler, Herman O. Stickney, Nathan C. Twining and Thomas P. Magruder.

Dates of birth and of appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy of the officers advanced, and their last assignments, are as follows:

Benjamin C. Bryan, born Aug. 16, 1858, in New York and appointed to Annapolis Sept. 15, 1875. He has been in command of the navy yard at Charleston, S.C.

Edward Simpson, born Sept. 16, 1860, in Maryland and appointed to Annapolis June 24, 1876. He has been on duty in Washington in the Hydrographic Office. Until all temporary appointments to rear admiral are revoked this officer will be junior to rear admirals temporarily promoted prior to his promotion; then Rear Admiral Simpson will take rank with the other rear admirals, according to the dates of permanent commissions as such.

Gustav Kaemmerling, born May 15, 1915, in Ohio and appointed to Annapolis Sept. 13, 1877. He has been on duty at Camden, N.J., as inspector of machinery.

Alexander S. Halstead, born Dec. 17, 1861, in Pennsylvania and appointed to Annapolis Oct. 1, 1879. He has been on duty in command of the U.S. Naval Forces in France.

Roger Welles, born Dec. 7, 1862, in Connecticut, and appointed to Annapolis Sept. 25, 1880. He was last on duty in command of a division of battleships of the Atlantic Fleet.

William R. Shoemaker, born Feb. 10, 1863, in New York, and appointed to Annapolis June 14, 1880. He is in command of a division of the Pacific Fleet.

Edward W. Eberle, born Aug. 17, 1864, in Texas, and appointed to Annapolis Sept. 28, 1881. He has been in command of a division of battleships of the Atlantic Fleet.

Robert E. Coontz, born June 11, 1864, in Missouri, and appointed to Annapolis Sept. 28, 1881. He is in command of a division of battleships of the Pacific Fleet.

William H. G. Bullard, born Dec. 6, 1866, in Pennsylvania, and entered Annapolis Sept. 28, 1882. He has been on duty with the Navy Department in Washington.

Philip Andrews, born March 31, 1866, in New York, and entered Annapolis Sept. 28, 1882. He has been on duty with the naval forces operating in the Mediterranean.

Clarence A. Carr was born July 26, 1856, in Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 15, 1875. He was last on duty in the Fourth Naval District.

Harry A. Field was born July 2, 1862, in Maryland, and entered the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1879. He was last on duty in command of the 13th Naval District and the navy yard at Puget Sound.

Casey B. Morgan was born Oct. 29, 1867, in Georgia, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 4, 1884. He has been on duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

Lloyd H. Chandler was born Aug. 17, 1869, in Washington, D.C., and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 4, 1884. He has been on duty at the Naval War College.

Herman O. Stickney was born Dec. 10, 1867, in Massachusetts, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 4, 1884. He was last on duty in the Bureau of Inspection and Survey at the Navy Department.

Nathan C. Twining was born Jan. 17, 1869, in Wisconsin, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 4, 1885. He has been in command of the U.S.S. Texas.

Thomas P. Magruder was born Nov. 29, 1867, in Mississippi, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 3, 1885. He was advanced during the war with Spain for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. He has been on duty in command of the U.S.S. Nevada.

AMERICAN TROOPS PARADE IN PARIS.

Before several million spectators, filling the streets, occupying the windows and roofs of buildings along the line of march and perched even in trees, American Army officers of high and lesser rank and enlisted men paraded with other Allied troops in Paris on July 14 in joint honor of Victory Day and the celebration of the fall of the Bastille. Representatives of all the forces that brought humiliating defeat to the Central Powers were in line celebrating the formal victorious ending of the war. The parade passed through the Arc de Triomphe, and ended at the Place de la Republique, after passing in review before President Poincaré and Marshals Foch and Joffre. One thousand wounded French soldiers were given the place of honor. Marshals Foch and Joffre led the parade but fell out when they reached the reviewing stand.

General Pershing and the rest of the American contingent preceded the French troops. Major Gen. James G. Harbord, chief of staff, was followed by his three aids, Cols. George C. Marshall, Jr., and John G. Quekemyer and Major Thurston Hughes. Then came Major Gens. Henry T. Allen and John L. Hines. Following these, in four rows, were these officers: First row, Major Generals Brewster, Langfitt, McGlathlin, Lejeune, Howze, Hersey and LaFitte; second row, Brigadier Generals Poore, Russell, Bethell, Harts, Marshall, Rice and Sladen; third row, Brigadier Generals McIntyre, Walker, Cruikshank, Connor, Malin Craig, Davis and Booth; fourth row, Brigadier Generals Mosley, Neville, Parker, Bamford, McCoy and D. F. Craig and Cols. John T. Knight and Collins.

Col. Conrad S. Babcock commanded the battalion of American troops representing the American Army, led by a band of 126 pieces. It consisted of detachments from regiments of the American E.F. and the American Forces in Germany, formed in four companies and numbering 1,500 men. The two leading companies were succeeded by a detail of men carrying forty American

regimental flags, the colorbearers and guards alone numbering 200. A company of Marines, in command of Lieutenant Meyers, ended the column of American troops.

In the evening President Poincaré gave a banquet at the Palace de l'Élysée in honor of the marshals, generals and admirals of France and other countries as well of the heads of Allied missions.

Gen. Pershing Visits London.

General Pershing and members of his staff crossed the English Channel on the British destroyer Orpheus on July 15 on their way to London to participate in the peace celebration parade to be held on July 19. He was met at Dover by Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., and by Gen. Sir Henry Horne, of the British army; Major Sir Colin Mackenzie, commanding the Dover garrison, and Rear Admiral C. F. Dampier, B.N., commanding the Dover patrol. General Pershing and staff arrived at London the same day and were met at the Victoria station by Col. Winston Churchill, Minister of War, and other officials including a number of British army officers. General Pershing, Major Gens. André W. Brewster, James G. Harbord, John L. Hines and William Lassiter, Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis and Colonel Griscom, all U.S.A., accompanied by high British officers, were driven to the Carlton Hotel in court carriages sent from Buckingham Palace by King George. The American Ambassador, John W. Davis and Mrs. Davis entertained General Pershing and the other American officers at dinner in the evening.

On the 16th General Pershing and his staff were guests of the American Luncheon Club. The general spoke of the honors won by the American Army and also the Navy in the Great War. In the afternoon he and his staff were presented to the King and the Queen at a garden party given at Buckingham Palace. During the day General Pershing visited the War Office and by direction of President Wilson presented Distinguished Service Medals to Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War; Viscount Peel, Baron Weir, Director General of Aircraft Production; Baron Doverforth, former Minister of Munitions, and Felix Cassel, Judge Advocate General. On July 17 General Pershing spoke before the army committees of both Houses of Parliament.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The following is the itinerary of the Pacific Fleet, announced by the Navy Department July 16, on its voyage to the Pacific, noted on page 1590:

Leave Hampton Roads July 19, arrive Panama July 25.
Leave Panama Canal July 28, arrive San Diego Aug. 7.
Leave San Diego Aug. 8, arrive San Pedro Aug. 9.
Leave San Pedro Aug. 13, arrive San Francisco Aug. 15.
Leave San Francisco Aug. 23, arrive Honolulu Aug. 29.
Leave Honolulu Sept. 4, arrive Hilo Sept. 5.
Leave Hilo Sept. 7, arrive Bremerton Sept. 15.

The commanding officers of the battleships in the new Pacific Fleet, U.S.N., announced as of July 16 are as follows: New Mexico (fleet flagship), Capt. Arthur L. Willard; Virginia, Capt. William H. Standley; New Jersey, Capt. Walter R. Gherardi; Rhode Island, Capt. Walter S. Crosley; Georgia, Capt. Leigh C. Palmer; Nevada, Capt. Percy M. Olmstead; Vermont, Capt. Edward S. Kellogg; Wyoming, Capt. Harley H. Christy; Arkansas, Capt. Louis B. de Steiguer; New York, Capt. William V. Pratt; Texas, Capt. Frank H. Schofield; Arizona, Capt. John H. Dayton; Idaho, Capt. Carl T. Vogelgesang; Mississippi, Capt. William A. Moffett. Fleet chaplain, Capt. Evan W. Scott.

U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association, which will include Reserve officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, has recently perfected its organization at Washington, where national headquarters will probably be established. The organization consists of a separate unit in each naval district and the board of directors consists of one director from each of the existing districts. These directors with the following permanent officers compose the association's board of control: Capt. W. B. Duncan, New York, president; Capt. Edward A. Evers, Chicago, vice president; Lieut. Comdr. Randolph H. Miner, San Francisco (now on duty at Washington), secretary-treasurer. A meeting of the board of control will shortly be called to convene at Washington to establish permanent headquarters and transact other necessary business. All the naval districts have perfected district organization and members are reported coming in by hundreds. Officers desiring to join the association should make application to the secretary-treasurer. The district directors chosen are as follows: 1, Lieut. John L. Saltonstall, Boston; 2, Capt. W. B. Duncan, New York; 4, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. N. Whittaker, Philadelphia; 5, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick A. Savage, Baltimore; 6, Lieut. W. W. Scouten; 7, not reported; 8, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. J. Neville, New Orleans; 9, 10, 11, Capt. Edward J. Evers, Chicago; 12, 14, 16, Lieut. Comdr. Randolph H. Miner, San Francisco; 13, not reported. Unqualified endorsement of the association has been extended by Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and high officers of the U.S. Navy.

MIDSHIPMEN'S SQUADRON IN CUBA.

The squadron upon which the midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy are taking their usual summer practice cruise arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from Panama on July 12. The squadron consists of the Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky. The ships will remain at Guantanamo nearly a week.

RECRUITING FOR NAVY AVIATION ORDERED.

That the Aviation Division of the U.S. Navy Department is already active in plans for future development is disclosed in instructions issued by the Bureau of Navigation on July 12 to Navy recruiting bureaus, recruiting inspectors and all main recruiting stations. The officers concerned are authorized to make enlistments as follows: All men in Class 5, Naval Reserve Force, who are now on inactive duty and who desire to enlist in the Regular Navy for duty as aviation mechanics, may be enlisted as apprentice seamen and immediately be given the rating in which they were confirmed in the Naval Reserve Force. These men will have the choice of immediate transfer to the air stations at Chatham, Mass., Rockaway, N.Y., Cape May, N.J., Hampton Roads, Va., Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., Akron, Ohio, San Diego, Calif., Coco Solo, C.Z., or to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., for instruction in the Aviation Mechanic School at that station. First enlistments of men of no previous service will be as apprentice seamen for aviation mechanics. Recruiting officers are requested to make every effort to obtain men who have had experience with gas engines, or as carpenters, metal

workers, fabric workers. The Navy Department plans to assign aviation officers to duty as aids to the several recruiting inspectors in connection with recruiting of aviation mechanics. For the purpose of carrying out the work all air stations have been designated as recruiting sub-stations.

R-34 ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

The British dirigible R-34, whose sailing from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., at 11:56 p.m. on July 9 was noted in our issue of July 12, arrived at the air station at Pulham, England, at 2:56 a.m. (New York time) on July 13, having made the voyage in seventy-five hours and one minute, as against 108 hours and twelve minutes for the westward voyage, or 183 hours and thirteen minutes for the round trip. The ship sailed direct for East Fortune, Scotland, whence she started, thus shortening the distance, but before reaching the British coast was ordered by radio by the British Admiralty to proceed to Pulham instead, because of a storm which prevailed in Scotland. On the outward voyage she made Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Major G. H. Scott, commander of the vessel, reported that the homeward voyage was without unusual incident. Of 4,900 gallons of fuel aboard on leaving Roosevelt Field, 1,000 gallons were left on reaching Pulham. Col. William N. Hensley, Jr., U.S.A., was a passenger on the R-34 as observer for the War Department on the homeward trip. Colonel Hensley proceeded to London soon after landing. He is to make a study of airship conditions in Europe before returning to the United States. This duty may take him to Berlin, among other places.

BACK PAY FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, U.S. NAVY.

The Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1920, contains the following provision: "Warrant officers of the Navy on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall, while so serving and from time of departure from and return to said limits under orders to or from such foreign-shore duty, receive the same pay as is now or may be authorized by law for warrant officers on sea duty; provided, that this paragraph shall be effective from April 6, 1917." The Navy Department has instructed the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts that credit on claims for this back pay can be issued by supply officers by carrying their accounts back as far as July 1, 1917. Navy Regulations prevent any credits being made on rolls more than two fiscal years back. Consequently, for the period from April 7 to July 1, 1917, these warrant officers must make claim for back pay in this period on the Auditor of the Navy Department. Should a warrant officer be on inactive duty, it is ruled that he must make claim on the Auditor of the Navy Department for the whole amount he estimates is due him for back pay under the provision quoted above.

UNIFORM GRATUITY TO U.S. NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

In order to carry out the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act that officers of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force who were transferred from the National Naval Volunteers under provision of the act of July 1, 1918, shall be paid the same uniform gratuity (\$150) as other officers of the Naval Reserve Force, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, has directed that supply officers issue credit on this gratuity to those officers still in the Service. For officers who have been discharged it is directed that claim for the gratuity be made on the Auditor of the Navy Department. In each case the officer must submit a statement from the Adjutant General of his state of the amount of gratuity the officer has already received on uniform account, and the Navy Department Auditor will then issue credit for the payment of the difference. As an example, if a former Naval Volunteer had received \$75 from his state for the cost of his uniform, he may only claim \$75 from the Navy Department under the provisions of the act.

SEVEN LOST WITH U.S.N. TRAWLER.

Comdr. Frank R. King, U.S.N., and six enlisted men of the Navy were lost when the U.S. trawler Richard H. Buckley was sunk on July 12 in the North Sea as the result of the first serious accident occurring in connection with the mine-sweeping operations. The remainder of the ship's crew, consisting of two officers and sixteen men, were saved, the two officers, Lieut. Frederick G. Keyes and Lieut. (j.g.) Walter E. Sharon, U.S.N., suffering slight injuries from the force of the explosion. The dispatch sent to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, telling of the disaster, stated that it occurred in latitude 59.32 north and longitude 00.32 east. The Richard Buckley was heaving in her kite when the kite was seen to have a mine foul of it. She stopped heaving and paid out, but the mine exploded near the stern, but clear of it. The trawler sank six or seven minutes later.

NOBLE NOMINATION MAY BE RECONSIDERED.

The Senate Military Committee on July 17 favorably reported the nominations of July 14 for promotion in the Corps of Engineers, published on page 1607 of this issue. A motion to reconsider the nomination of Robert E. Noble to be brigadier general, M.C., Regular Army, is to be called by next meeting of the committee.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Capt. George W. Kline, U.S.N., is the head, was recently ordered to inspect the old frigate Constitution at Boston, and make recommendations for her restoration.

A contract for a battleship of 43,000 tons for the United States Navy, carrying 16-inch guns, was awarded by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on July 10 to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Daniels will award a contract for another ship of the same type next week. The Newport News Company will build the ship for about \$21,000,000. These two battleships are authorized under the 1916 building program.

The Secretary of the Navy has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the Government may legally replace the \$100,000 in Liberty bonds owned by members of the crew of the U.S.S. San Diego, which was lost on June 19, 1918, by hitting a mine off Fire Island, N.Y. The Navy Department decided not to salvage the vessel, but dropped thirty-eight depth bombs on her. A diver found the ship and her contents had been blown to pieces. This enabled the Treasury Department to agree to duplicate the bonds, the law permitting the duplication of coupon bonds when destroyed, but not when lost. Bonds of indemnity will be required by the Government

from members of the crew whose bonds were destroyed, according to a press despatch from Washington.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., commander of Destroyer Squadron No. 3, at Newport, R.I., stated on July 16, that the active and reserve squadrons of destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet would be based on Newport for the present and would operate in Buzzards Bay, Block Island Sound and adjacent waters. It is understood that summer maneuvers of the Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Henry B. Wilson, will be held at Provincetown, Portland and Gardiner's Bay.

Navy Department Awards Contracts.

During the week ending July 16, among the larger contracts awarded by the Navy Department were the following: \$91,765 for one 40-ton crane, ten 10-ton cranes, one crane, capacity unspecified, to Miles, Bement Pond Co., New York city; \$249,262 for pattern shop at Philadelphia, to M. H. McCloskey, jr., Philadelphia; \$326,000 for excavation at Puget Sound, to Porter Brothers Co., Portland, Ore.; \$629,497 for merchandise pier at naval operations base, Hampton Roads, Va., to Boyle-Robertson Construction Co., Washington; \$275,500 for sixteen buildings at marine camp, Quantico, Va., to Hughes-Foulkrod Co., Philadelphia; \$41,750 for seven boilers and superheaters, to Heine Safety Boiler Co., Philadelphia.

Progress of Navy Recruiting.

In the week ending July 10 there were 1,179 recruits enlisted in the Navy, the city of Philadelphia contributing 125 enlistments as against 104 from New York city. By divisions the record for the week stood: Eastern, 686; Central, 180; Southern, 245; Western, 68. Forty-one of the total number were re-enlistments.

THE NAVY.

Other orders appear on pages 1619-22.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

We publish on page 1619-20 long lists of Navy nominations confirmed on July 15. The seven nominations for rear admiral which lacked confirmation on that date were confirmed on July 17. They are:

Captains to be rear admirals: H. P. Jones from April 1, 1919; C. P. Plunkett from April, 1919; J. Strauss from June 30, 1919.

Captains to be rear admirals for temporary service: A. H. Seales from April 1, 1919; V. Blue (additional) from April 1, 1919; F. B. Bassett, jr., from April 7, 1919; R. H. Jackson from June 30, 1919.

MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 15, 1919.

In addition to the Marine Corps nominations noted as confirmed on page 1620, the Senate on July 15 confirmed the following temporary promotions:

Captains to be majors (T) from July 1, 1918: E. O. Ames, S. M. Muckelton and W. H. Davis.

First lieutenants to be captains (T): From July 2, 1918, R. A. Barnett, jr., F. B. Wilbur, F. B. Reed, L. D. Johnson, J. Kaluf, J. H. Fitzgerald and S. A. Milliken; from July 19, 1918, H. D. F. Long, J. Diskin, R. L. Iams, L. Carter, G. Nielsen, W. J. Moore, C. D. Baylis, R. B. Dwyer, W. G. Kilgore, H. E. Leland, W. S. Cranmer, J. F. Leslie, D. R. Nimmer, G. F. Krenn, W. H. Batts and T. G. Williams; from Aug. 15, 1918, D. L. Ford and J. Daniels, jr.; from Aug. 17, 1918, H. Talbot, E. R. Moore, F. W. Hennebold, F. M. Northensold, D. Kipness, R. K. Ryland, W. D. Wray, U. O. Stokes, C. P. Phelps, S. L. Lea and H. W. Whitney.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants (T) from Jan. 2, 1919: H. S. Keimling, R. H. Dean, R. P. James, F. J. Zinner, R. E. Puphal, S. Skoda, H. A. Strong, J. E. Foster, C. L. Seward, jr., W. A. Sief, W. T. Love, W. S. Fellers, H. F. Adickes, R. W. Conkey, S. H. Wood, M. H. Stevenson, A. Paris, C. E. Orent, L. B. West, D. R. Lewis, F. J. Ashwood, G. O. Busby, A. H. Fricks, E. M. Butler, T. J. Caldwell, L. E. McDonald, J. H. Townner, jr., E. A. Cobban, S. E. St. George, L. Cukela, J. M. Burns, jr., E. J. Robb, A. S. Heaton, E. F. Schaefer, D. D. Thompson, W. Summerlin, C. F. Commings, W. W. Wensinger, R. O. Williams, J. T. Stanton, V. P. Schuler, H. S. Davis, P. P. Wood, L. E. Westerdahl, D. N. Richeson, M. J. Van Housen, J. O. Leech, R. S. Ross, V. H. Newell, E. R. Wolfe, S. A. Norwood, R. A. O'Keefe, F. M. Cross, G. W. McHenry, G. T. Cummings, C. W. Holmes, S. H. Woods, W. Eichelberg, R. A. Butcher, A. J. Burris, E. M. Rees and C. Gardner.

Major (T) A. P. Crist, retired, to be a major in the Marine Corps, on the retired list, from March 9, 1919.

Major (T) T. F. Lyons, retired, to be a major in the Marine Corps, on the retired list, from March 9, 1919.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers July 12, 1919.

Capt. (Chap. C.) M. C. Gleason to aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet and fleet chaplain Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. (P.C.) G. B. Tenable to aid and fleet staff off. on staff Admiral Rodman, Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Comdr. J. S. Barlow to U.S. Naval Academy; R. F. Dillen to U.S.S. Minnesota as exec. off.; H. C. Gearing to command U.S.S. Woolsey; C. C. Soule to command U.S.S. Murray.

Comdr. (M.C.) J. H. Iden to aid on staff and fleet surgeon U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Comdr. (P.C.) G. W. Pigman to 8th N.D. as supply officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Mack to charge Nav. Rec. Sta., Des Moines, Iowa; W. H. Stiles to 3d N.D., as morale officer; W. B. Cochran to U.S.S. Minnesota as exec. off.; E. F. Clement to command U.S.S. Ramsey; J. H. Holt to Great Lakes as dist. communication supt.; R. E. Rogers to command U.S.S. Wicker; G. Bradford to U.S.S. Arizona as gunnery off.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) J. J. McMullin to Naval Hosp., League Island.

Lieut. Comdr. (Civil Engr. C.) L. F. Bellinger to Nav. Sta., New Orleans, as public works officer and for add. duty as public works off. 8th N.D.

Lieuts. J. G. Farrell to U.S.S. Breese; L. H. Thebaud to conn. f.o. U.S.S. DeLong and as exec. off. when commd.; H. L. Grosskopf to communication officer Des. Flotilla No. 5, Pacific Fleet; R. H. Henkle to U.S.S. Boggs; A. Prastka to U.S.S. Vestal conn. with installation of radio apparatus Pacific Fleet.

Lieuts. (M.C.): C. F. Glenn to Nav. Hosp., Gulfport, Miss.; H. M. Miller to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieut. (J.g.) W. C. Anzel to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Howard and on board when commd.

Ensigns: G. R. Groh to U.S. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; H. S. Torslett to conn. f.o. Eagle No. 24 and on board when commd.; E. O. Campbell to U.S.S. Conner; L. E. Roberts to command Sub-Chaser No. 203; R. L. Lovejoy to U.S.S. Sierra; A. W. Bates to U.S.S. Conner.

Btans.: C. Motts to U.S.S. William F. Greene; L. R. Moore to Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I.

Gunn. H. E. Wagner to dist. radio material officer, navy yard, Mare Island.

Mach. J. L. Will to U.S.S. Trippe as eng. officer.

Pharmas.: A. M. Stanley to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; H. S. Landdowne to U.S.S. New York; O. D. Fernwalt to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; J. R. Campbell to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Orders Issued to Officers July 14, 1919.

Lieut. (J.g.) J. J. Heber to det. duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Boston, R.A.D.

Lieut. (J.g.) (M.C.) H. L. Barbour to report 6th N.D. for duty Naval Hospital, Charleston.

Ensigns: S. H. Hobbs to det. duty U.S.S.C. 194, R.A.D.;

D. C. Lunt to duty Naval Air Station; L. V. Conkling honorably discharged.

Ensign (P.C.) R. C. Baker, rev. of orders, July 2, 1919, R.A.D.

Lieuts. (J.g.): L. E. Swall to duty George Washington; J. T. Bowen to duty Mercury.

Capt. C. A. Abels to naval attaché, Warsaw, Poland; N. C. Twining to Chief of Staff, Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Capt. (P.C.): B. P. Dubois to member Compensation Board, Navy Dept.; D. Fortier to aid and fleet supply off. on staff of Admiral Wilson, Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr.: F. V. McNair to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickerson and in command when commd.; C. H. J. Keppeler to aid on staff and squad. eng. off. Vice Admiral C. B. Williams, comdr. Squad. No. 1, U.S. Pacific Fleet; H. H. Norton to command U.S.S. McKee; N. W. Post det. U.S.S. Minnesota, to U.S.S. Nebraska as exec. off.; R. Jacobs to command U.S.S. Boggs; R. Werner to duty in command Brazos; F. C. Seiber to duty R.S. at New York.

Comdr. (M.C.) R. R. Richardson to U.S.S. Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Staley to U.S.S. Nevada as 1st lieut.; V. J. Dixon to Nebraska as gun. off.; K. L. Hill to U.S.S. Wyoming as eng. off.; J. D. Maloney to U.S.S. Michigan as eng. off.; F. T. Chew to U.S.S. Arkansas as navigator; J. H. Everson to command U.S.S. Gamble; R. P. Guiler to U.S.S. Arkansas as gun. off.; F. S. Hatch to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in engineering; J. A. Lewis to D.S. N.O.T.S., Norfolk; W. A. Kennedy to duty in command Houma; C. M. Mundle to duty in command of Lake View; E. L. Foster rev. of orders July 3, 1919, R.A.D.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) H. L. Smith to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Lieuts.: D. W. Tomlinson to U.S.S. Georgia; J. L. Vaiden to U.S.S. Meredith as exec. off.; P. W. Warren to U.S.S. Fairfax; H. B. Clark to U.S.S. Radford as exec. off.; M. L. Sperry to U.S.S. Stringham as exec. off.; J. K. Davis to U.S.S. Salem; M. T. Lawrence to U.S.S. Minneapolis; G. E. Martin to U.S.S. Ballard; G. S. Arvin to U.S.S. Kansas; G. E. Ross to U.S.S. Georgia; W. F. Boyer to U.S.S. Utah; R. B. Wyman to U.S.S. New Mexico; T. M. Buck to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 27 and in command when commd.; J. MacIntyre to navy yard, New York.

Lieuts.: C. F. W. Moller honorably discharged; E. L. Stone rev. of orders June 26, 1919, R.A.D.; C. Hemby continues rank duty R.S. at New York; H. B. Gilbert (ret.) revert to rank of lieut. on retired list; Lieut. W. J. Trevor (ret.) revert to former status as chief machinist on retired list; H. M. Cornwall to duty as senior engineer officer Yale; N. Nilsson to duty R.S. at New York; L. G. Howes to D.S.N. O.T.S., Norfolk; J. B. Blood to duty President Grant.

Lieut. (U.S.O.G.) E. N. Smith to U.S.S. Antigone as navigator.

Lieuts. (M.C.): D. G. Metheny to duty Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; W. M. Alberty to U.S.S. Texas; J. R. Middlebrooks to U.S.S. Arizona; G. F. Dean to U.S.S. Solace; J. L. Callahan to U.S.S. Arkansas; R. E. A. Pomeroy to U.S.S. Bath.

Lieut. (D.C.) J. J. Haas to U.S.S. Melville.

Lieuts. (J.g.): H. R. Thurber to U.S.S. Georgia; F. N. Sayre to U.S.S. Rhode Island; A. S. Pitre to U.S.S. Nebraska; E. H. Von Heimburg to U.S.S. New Jersey; J. P. Maguire to U.S.S. Conner under instruction in engineering; L. C. Poole to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-18 and on board when commd.; M. F. Tracy to communication officer Squad. No. 1, U.S. Pacific Fleet; H. A. Anderson to U.S.S. N-2; J. W. Chapman to U.S.S. Arcostook; J. H. Haire to U.S.S. Gregory.

Lieut. (J.g.) (M.C.) M. P. Hanlon to 5th N.D.

Ensigns: J. H. McTigwan to U.S.S. Arcostook; A. Henderson to U.S.S. Prairie; C. Bell to U.S.S. New York; E. McC. Sindlecker to U.S.S. Camden; L. K. Winans to U.S.S. Mahan; E. Oreston to U.S.S. Tarbell; J. M. Fewell to U.S.S. Lakeview; C. D. Williams to U.S.S. Shawmut; E. M. Doar, jr., to U.S.S. B. Yale; R. B. Sherman to U.S.S. Albatross; D. L. Conley to duty Shawmut; A. L. Hubbard to duty Edward L. Dohney; III.; C. D. Motheral to duty Canandaigua; G. H. Hasselmann to duty Idaho; R. S. Taylor to duty Idaho; N. O'Neill, jr., to duty New Mexico.

Machs.: G. W. Williams to U.S.S. Wilhelmina; J. F. Sullivan to U.S.S. Arcostook; R. Christensen to Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D.C.

Pay Clerk T. J. McDonald to duty Princess Matoika; A. Clerk T. J. Vincent to U.S.S. Georgia with Supply Officer.

Orders Issued to Officers July 15, 1919.

Capt. (M.C.) Arthur W. Dunbar to command Naval Hosp., League Island, Pa.

Comdr. (M.C.) W. M. Garton to command U.S.S. Mercy.

Comdr.: W. L. Friedell to U.S. Naval Academy; C. H. Porta det. duty on board Great Northern.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. A. Davis, addl. duty, New York; H. Reuther, addl. duty, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.) H. H. Altkire to U.S.S. Arkansas as Supply Officer.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. Jensen to duty in command Comfort; E. P. Gladding to duty 3d N.D.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Grayson to U.S.S. Murray as Exec. Off.; H. Gibson to repair Sub. Div. Navy Yard, Philadelphia; P. W. F. Hushke to U.S.S. Vermont; Thor O. Sorenson to London, England, and G. G. Guinness to Santa Elena.

Lieut. Comdr. (C.E.C.) F. N. Belles to U.S.N. Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lt. Comdr. (P.C.) W. W. Lemar to U.S.S. Arizona as Supply Officer.

Lieuts.: J. D. Morrison to duty Lake Worth; C. A. Scott to duty R.S. Washington, D.C.; W. H. Reardon to duty 3d N.D.; G. M. Wich to duty S.N.A.R., New York; G. M. Wich to duty Zealandia; S. H. Hall to duty Virginia.

Lieuts. O. E. Nyberg, A. C. Caldwell and L. H. Ackerman to duty U.S.N. Hdqrs., London.

Lieuts.: W. B. Ayerhart to duty Eddehyn; E. Floegel to duty as Chief Engr. Lake Crescent; M. K. Aiken to U.S.S. Dent; N. A. Johnson to command U.S.S. Chemung; O. K. Midgett to duty in command Arethusa.

Lieuts.: T. D. Griffin to duty Lake Eliko; J. Hart to duty London, England.

Lieuts.: F. M. Cole to duty in command Rintintin; H. O'Neill to duty S.N.A.R., New York; T. N. Etchenberger to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, from U.S.S. Caesar; H. M. Cornwall to duty Yale; S. J. Curry to duty U.S. Hdqrs., London; J. F. Harris to duty Lake Geneva; C. F. Holtegel to duty New Mexico; S. H. Hall to duty Virginia.

Lieut. (M.C.): W. L. Fort to Naval Hosp., Newport, R.I.; E. C. Melton to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; M. T. Clement to R.S., Charleston, S.C.

Lieuts. (M.C.): G. A. Grimland and J. C. Paden to Marine Barracks, Quantico.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. G. Powell to Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.; R. B. Anderson to Marine Exped. Forces, Santo Domingo and G. J. Kelly to U.S.S. Seattle.

Lieuts. (D.C.): P. S. McGann to N.T.S., Hampton Roads; D. C. Johns to Div. Supply Off., Des. Flotilla No. 5, Pac. Fleet.

Lieuts. (P.C.): O. F. Cat to U.S.S. North Carolina as Supply Officer; R. Vels to Ford Motor Co.

Lieuts. (M.C.): E. M. Steger to duty 5th N.D.; E. Stevenson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieuts. (M.C.): A. Gills, L. M. French and G. D. Ellsworth, jr., to Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (M.C.) C. B. Childs to Mar. R.S., Kansas City, Mo.

Lieuts. (J.g.): A. J. Balzer to duty U.S.N. Forces, Brest, France; C. Clegg to duty Lake Harris; W. G. Woodman to duty Santa Elena; C. L. Hayward to duty Virginia; C. D. Smith to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; G. W. Savage to duty Imperator; E. B. Wiawel to D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; J. M. Tucker to duty Stephen; A. W. Berland to duty 12th N.D.; J. V. Barr to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieuts. (J.g.): R. E. Dunsinber to duty Brooklyn, N.Y.; C. Davidson det. Westbridge to 3d N.D.; R. C. Donnelly to duty U.S.S. Mars; E. J. Hankins to duty Westbridge; A. A. Burrows to duty U.S.N. Hdqrs., London; P. M. Reading to duty U.S.S. Troy.

Lieuts. (J.g.): H. Delvig and J. M. Cullen, to duty Santa Elena.

Lieuts. (J.g.): G. A. Grant to duty Eastleigh, England; G. K. Gentles to duty Lake Michigan.

Lieut. (J.g.) (M.C.) M. Eisen to duty Susquehanna.

Lieuts. (J.g.): E. E. Carfolite to Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. conn. with Optical Shop; N. B. Wolfe to U.S.S. Wickes; E. H. Basher rev. of orders June 27, R.A.D.

Lieut. (J.g.) James Narrata and Irwin W. Clark addl. duty New York.

Lieuts. (J.g.) (M.C.) W. J. Rogers to duty Navy Rec. Sub.

Sta., Akron, Ohio, and C. W. Robles to duty Navy Rec. Sta., Pittsburgh.

Lieut. (J.g.) P. D. Nangle to duty Texas.

Lieut. (J.g.) (M.C.) T. H. Taber to duty 5th N.D.

Lieut. (J.g.) P. E. Schwartz to duty Camden.

Ensigns: K. K. Krasoff to U.S.S. Edgar F. Luckenbach; J. G. Doherty to Sub. Chaser 242; P. M. Smith to report Comdt. 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Divs.; T. W. Greene to continue duty U.S.S. New York; Jesse G. Johnson to duty Von Steuben.

Ensigns: W. F. Jordan to duty Arethusa; J. U. Nichols to duty Lake View; H. B. Bowes to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads; A. J. Petrasek to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns (P.C.): T. T. Taylor to Disbursing Off., N.O.T.S., New York; A. G. Dalton det. Niagara, R.A.D.

Ensigns (P.C.): H. L. Simms A. S. Stafford, W. J. Greaves and G. D. Gregory, rev. of orders June 25, R.A.D.

Ensigns: P. J. Bowers det. duty Off. of D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; W. B. Bunnell to duty Radnor.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. Jensen, A. Breuning and T. L. Cassidy, jr., rev. of orders June 27, R.A.D.

Ensign W. W. Lewis rev. of orders June 23, R.A.D.

Gunnery: M. G. Griffin and C. E. Gedkin to Ford Motor Wks., Detroit.

Btans.: O. Armstrong to U.S.S. Georgia; J. S. Selman to Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.

Machs.: N. Hage to Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; P. E. Johnston to duty R.S., New York.

Pay Clk. D. J. Griffin to duty Fresno.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 11—Capt. A. S. McLemore, A.A. and I., to office Asst. Adj. and Inspector, San Francisco, Calif.

First Lieut. A. McL. Arnold to M.B., Charleston, S.C.

First Lieut. G. W. Farnham, 2d Lieut. G. A. King, C. J. Peters, F. Esper, A. D. Powers and P. S. Oakes to inactive duty.

Second Lieuts. J. W. Kennard, E. E. Underhill, L. H. Garrison and C. H. Norton from Haiti to U.S.

Second Lieuts. J. D. Mason and H. B. Lovell from Cuba to U.S.

Second Lieut. W. E. Quaster to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Officers transferred from 2d Machine Gun Battalion, Cuba, to 1st Brig., Haiti: Capt. J. A. Mixson, G. L. Gloeckner, 1st Lieut. R. P. James, L. B. West, 2d Lieut. M. L. L. Black, C. H. Norton, C. A. Janson.

Capt. B. J. Mansfield, J. A. Poulter, 1st Lieut. A. A. Wilcox, H. C. Sharp, 2d Lieut. R. R. Gibson, D. Peel and H. C. Pratt honorably discharged.

JULY 12—Major A. A. Vandegrift to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Major F. R. Hoyt to M.B., Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. J. P. McCann to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. C. P. Nash, 1st Lieut. E. G. Schwartzman and R. A. O'Keefe retired June 27, 1919.

Capt. J. E. Hunter from Haiti to U.S.

Second Lieut. D. J. Hennessey and F. D. McClelland honorably discharged.

Marine Detachment, Wissahickon Bks., Cape May, N.J., in command of Major J. D. Murray, with 1st Lieut. P. Eastman and 2d Lieut. C. G. Stevens, transferred to M.B., navy yard, Boston, Mass.

JULY 14—Lieut. Col. T. H. Brown from Haiti to U.S.

Major H. C. Cooper to Hdqrs., M.C.

First Lieut. A. J. Wainman to U.S.

Second Lieut. T. J. Cushman to inactive duty.

Second Lieut. J. A. Boline to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Following officers detached Mar. Flying Bn., Miami, Fla., to M.B., Quantico, Va., for duty and instruction in Marine Officers' Training School: First Lieut. B. G. Bradley, 2d Lieut. F. H. Flier, W. D. Culbertson, B. Bejweber, G. L. Murray, H. H. Titus, D. W. Lewis, J. G. Bowen, R. W. Conroy, S. P. McNeil, H. J. Adams, H. D. Palmer, L. McFayden, I. P. Wheaton, H. J. Norton, J. F. Pisicchia, A. P. Booty, G. W. Kirkman, C. R. Ford, E. Rovigno, H. W. McCracken, R. Weidemer, L. Sullivan, F. G. Cowie, S. Shuck, R. L. McAdams, R. E. Stephens and H. D. Boyden.

Capt. J. Frost discharged.

Capt. P. Patterson and W. J. White resignations accepted.

Officers honorably discharged: Capt. F. L. Shannon, H. Talbot, R. A. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. J. G. Gades, H. G. Lane, R. C. Pitts, H. D. Powell, A. J. Pelander, E. T. Martinez, I. A. Jennings, D. E. Paul, L. F. Peifer, M. E. Fuller, C. M. Adams, E. West, S. E. St. George, 2d Lieut. E. G. Reid, R. E. Barrott, T. Jones, D. R. Spawr, F. H. Pike.

JULY 15—Capt. J. Jacobwitz to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

C. C. St. Clair to Hdqrs., M.C.

Second Lieut. W. P. Peil from Cuba to U.S.

Marine Detachment, U.S.S. George Washington, under command Major D. H. Miller, with 1st Lieut. L. F. Peifer, transferred to M.B., New York, N.Y.

JULY 16—Major A. J. D. Biddle to inactive duty.

Majors A. B. Owens and P. T. Case retired July 11, 1918.

Capt. C. B. Smith to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. H. W. Legore report at Hdqrs., M.C., instead of M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieuts. A. G. Armstrong and L. E. Rea honorably discharged.

First Lieut. H. McClintock dismissed July 13, 1919.

First Lieut. R. F. Thompson to inactive duty.

First Lieut. G. Bower, jr., to Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department announces the following list of candidates authorized to submit certificates for admission to West Point, Aug. 9, 1919. Other lists appear on page 1622.

Georgia, 4th Dist.—Marriott Lowe, Buena Vista, and George C. Mannehardt, 519 Nineteenth St., Columbus.
Indiana, 10th Dist.—Oliver M. Loomis, 201 Main St., Valparaiso; Senator New, Judson R. Griffin, 303 Marion St., Elkhart.
Mississippi, 1st Dist.—Frank Hill Caldwell, Corinth.
Oklahoma, 4th Dist.—Gaylord MacMillan, Ada.
Tennessee, 2d Dist.—Earl C. King, Louisville.
Texas, 7th Dist.—James M. Thompson, Jr., 526 East Dallas St., Palestine; 15th Dist., Benjamin Thomas Tucker, Mercedes.
West Virginia (Sutherland).—Rowland R. Castle, 414 Twelfth Ave., Huntington.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 16, 1919.

Major and Mrs. Patten have gone to Seattle, Wash., for the rest of the summer. Mrs. Willard, wife of Col. Harry O. Willard, and her mother, Mrs. Hollenbeck, of California, have been guests of Major Wales for the past fortnight. Colonel Willard, who is stationed in Washington, has come up for the week-ends to join Mrs. Willard. They have a son in the Corps, Cadet Willard, of the Third Class.

Major J. R. N. Weaver visited West Point on Friday; he was on duty here a few years ago. Mr. William Upson, who has just returned from Europe, was the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Fiebigler, for a day recently. Mr. Upson was awarded the Croix de Guerre and French Medal of Honor for distinguished service in the Red Cross; for the past two months he has been representing the American War Trade Board at Vienna.

Lieutenant Cowgill and his sister, Miss Cowgill, were guests of Major and Mrs. Newman for a few days recently. Mrs. McGlavin and Mrs. Hatch have had Mrs. McGlavin's sister, Mrs. Miller, of Governors Island, and her two sons visiting them for the week-end; Mrs. McGlavin and Mrs. Miller gave a picnic party on Friday afternoon and evening for Miss Elizabeth McGlavin and Malcolm and Richard Miller. Other guests were the Misses Margaret Rees, Betty Goodloe, Virginia Walthall, Consuelo Asensio and May Proctor, and the boys included Coleman Carter, Coleman Timberlake, Van Mosely, Roger Holt and Manuel Asensio; the party went out to Popolo pond in a large motor bus and enjoyed swimming, boating and an outdoor supper.

Mr. Bugge has arrived at the post to visit his brother, Colonel Bugge, who has been very ill for a fortnight.

On July 4 the Cadet basketball team in charge of Colonel Walthall went to Plattsburg, where they played the Junior Camp team; the U.S.M.A. team won by a score of 23-0. Major and Mrs. Morrison spent the week-end at Stamford visiting Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall.

The new class of cadets, the July addition to the Third Class, reported for duty on the 10th. There are ninety-four members. Their names appear on page 1622 of this issue.

Major Meacham, Class of 1915, and Mrs. Meacham have arrived at the post. Major Frederick Williams, also of 1915, was here for over Sunday.

Colonel and Mrs. Holt motored to New York recently and left Guy there for a few days' visit. Dr. Gray, of Garrison, conducted divine service on Sunday. The Thursday moving pictures were shown in the gymnasium on account of rain, but on Sunday evening the skies were clear and the color-line concert and pictures in front of camp pleased a large audience.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 15, 1919.

Mrs. Gregory spent last Monday in Montreal. Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre after a week's visit at the MacDougal Inn in Plattsburg, left Sunday in their Franklin Sedan for Boston.

The 3d Battalion of the 63d Infantry, under command of Major L. S. Hobbs, arrived at Plattsburg Barracks and is quartered in the wooden buildings erected for the officers' training camp. Every Wednesday afternoon the entire command is turned over for athletic work to Mr. C. F. Lyon, the Y.M.C.A. physical director, who accompanied the unit to this post. A big Welcome Home celebration is being arranged for Aug. 8. The battalion of the 63d will figure largely in the parade. A military band is expected any day and will help so much to cheer up the patients.

Lieut. O. S. Palmer, the Curtiss aviator at the Plattsburg Junior Camp, and Lieut. Phillips, another aviator, made a successful flight to Montreal Saturday, returning to Plattsburg Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Teachout are spending a few days with friends in town. Lieut. Col. E. A. Tobin, M.C., U.S.A., who was division inspector for the 7th Division, A.E.F., is spending a few weeks with his family at the post.

Under direction of Major Waldo Amos, field director of the Red Cross, the steamer "Fleonderosa" was chartered on Friday afternoon and evening and nine hundred patients and nurses enjoyed a moonlight picnic.

Mrs. Albert Johnson and daughter, Rachel, are spending a few days in Plattsburg. They were Mrs. Goe's guests at luncheon Saturday. Every Monday evening the Hostess House gives a dance for the patients able to attend.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 17, 1919.

Lieut. Robert S. G. Welch, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been detached from the U.S.S. Wyoming and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and has been visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Welch, here, on Saturday returned to his new station.

Comdr. Douglas Howard, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, and officer in charge of athletics at the Naval Academy, has added to his corps of athletic instructors John Wilson, coach of St. John's College. Wilson a few years since, when a student at St. John's, was the sensational player of this section in making the forward pass. He had a grasp of hand and a swing of his arm that made him ignore the curve-in and the throw forward and could shoot the oval direct to the player selected to take the ball. When the play was signaled and opened five men of his team would run to appointed places and he would with quick eye determine which was the most available, and pass the ball to him.

Master Robert Bowie, only son of Comdr. and Mrs. Barnett B. Bowie, who has been quite ill here, is now much improved. Mrs. H. H. Clark, wife of Chaplain Clark, U.S.N., retired, left here last week to join the Chaplain and spend the summer at Cherryfield, Me.

Mrs. D. R. Tisdale, of this city, has gone to New York to meet her son, Lieut. Comdr. Tisdale, who is returning from overseas in the U.S.S. Wickes. Mrs. J. C. Courts has closed her cottage at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis, and has left for Washington to await arrival of her son, Comdr. George McCall, now on the U.S.S. Grant, transporting troops overseas, and her daughter, Miss Sue Courts, who has been doing canteen work in France and England.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Gatch, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gatch left on Wednesday for St. Louis to remain until October. Mrs. Bramble, wife of Surgeon C. C. Bramble, who has been visiting Carlisle, Pa., has returned home and has with her as her guest Mrs. and Miss Shearer. Mrs. Walter B. Decker, wife of Commander Decker, with their little son, who have been to Fort Monroe, have returned to Annapolis, where she will make her home until her husband returns from sea duty. Comdr. B. R. Ware, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ware have returned to their home in the Naval Academy after a visit to the sea shore and to relatives in Baltimore county.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., has returned from a

month's vacation spent in Maine and Canada. He has resumed his duties as chaplain of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. John Halligan, wife of Captain Halligan, U.S.N., and children are spending the summer at Atlantic City, where they have been joined several times by Captain Halligan, who is attached to the U.S.S. Ohio, at Philadelphia.

Lieut. John W. Wood, U.S.N., has purchased two lots with a total frontage of sixty feet on Taney avenue and will build a dwelling this summer. Mrs. C. B. Furnell, wife of Lieut. Furnell, U.S.N., has gone to visit her mother, Mrs. E. Gerry, at Farmington, Me., and will be later joined by her husband and two brothers, one Dr. Gerry, medical director of the Massachusetts Reformatory. The family will summer in the Maine woods, on Lake Moxie.

A son, Robert Ennis, Jr., was born here at the Emergency Hospital, on July 10, to Lieut. Robert Ennis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ennis.

The new Fourth Classmen are developing splendidly as cadets. They have now four eight-oared crews on the Severn and four more yet in the tank, in the gymnasium.

The Fourth Classmen played their first game of baseball on Saturday with an opposing team, the Cardinal Athletic Club, of Alexandria, Va., and won by 4 to 13.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., July 15, 1919.

Among improvements on Governors Island is the new Post Office. The Post Office Department until recently was housed in a building difficult of access and insufficient for its purposes. The present quarters are in Building 121, near the chapel, part of which is used by the War Risk Insurance and Intelligence Departments. The Post Office is fitted up in regulation style with various windows for the transaction of business. It is known as the Governors Island Station and is under the charge of three clerks and one or two carriers, has six mails daily, in and five out, which arrive and depart in motor trucks direct to Station P, Bowling Green.

The recent sale at auction of pigeons recalls the interesting fact that the lots of the Pigeon Section, Signal Corps, are still active and are about to make arrangements for permanent continuance. During the war the Governors Island pigeon loft served as a clearing house and handled probably 6,000 birds. The birds which arrived here from the front have been sent to Washington, and when the auction sales are completed there will be established at Camp Vall, N.J., main breeding lofts. Each loft will contain one strain of birds and the sergeant in charge of each will engage in competition with the others for points of excellence in condition, racing, etc. The stock left holds 1,800 birds and the nine mobile lofts forty each. The flying loft will remain at Governors Island for emergency purposes under charge of enlisted men of the Signal Corps. It includes some captured German pigeons, believed to be of original Belgian stock, which are being bred to learn the value of the strain.

Col. Elmer A. Dean, Post Surgeon, and family have arrived and are quartered at Fort Jay. Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller have had as their guests recently their daughter Ruth, whose husband, Capt. Frederick G. von Kummer, Jr., has just returned from France and is spending his leave here. Their other daughter, Mrs. Harrison, has also been their guest. Lieut. Col. George H. Harrison, class of 1907, U.S.M.A., sailed on Sunday on U.S.S. Levathia for France in command of the Class of 1921. West Point Cadets, for instruction on the battle fields of France. Mrs. Hunter Liggett was the guest last week of Mrs. John C. F. Tilton. Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith is spending two weeks with Mrs. Hamilton Rowan at her summer place, The Bivouac, Lake Placid.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Governors Island Fire Department, under Lieut. G. B. Baxter, Q.M.C.N., has received a communication from Chief Kenon, of the New York Fire Department, with reference to its service at the recent South Ferry fire. Chief Kenon expresses his thanks for the very effective service rendered and adds: "I wish to thank you, and also the men, for your efficient work. The fire was one of those quick burners, and it required a lot of snap and ginger in the men trying to cope with it. That both of those qualities were present in the men from Governors Island is attested by all the fire officers on the ground. I congratulate you on the manner in which you have trained and brought up your men to the point at which they are real fire fighters."

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 15, 1919.

Major and Mrs. Cordiner and family are spending a part of the former's leave at Fort Monroe, where they are visiting Major and Mrs. McLeary, Mrs. Cordiner being Mrs. McLeary's sister. Major Cordiner was formerly of the 60th Regiment, C.A.C., and has just returned from France. He will leave here, with his family, within the next few days for New York, where he has charge of Water Transportation.

Major E. P. Odendahl has taken command of the Post Hospital vice Major G. B. Beach, Jr., who with Mrs. Beach has left for his new station at Camp Eustis. Major Michael Milton Lucid, M.C., has left the post to take up his duties at his new station, Fort Porter.

Col. E. J. Cullen, Lieut. Col. Pirie and Major Oscar Krupp have returned from six weeks' temporary duty at Fort Hancock. Mrs. Clark, wife of Col. F. S. Clark, is making an extended visit at the home of her mother, who is seriously ill, at Orono, Me. Mrs. H. M. Poole left, with her small son, for her home in Grinnell, Ia.

Major W. Foote, assistant editor of Liaison, last week gave a stag party which was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

With the approach of the hot weather the Post is taking a reviving interest in the beach. Each day finds a larger patronage. Miss Ruth Giffin, aged five, is the small daughter of Major and Mrs. Stewart S. Giffin, and is an astonishingly good little swimmer. Catherine Ray, summer guest of Major and Mrs. J. R. Cygon, is another little mermaid who refuses to "wait a little longer till the little fins are stronger." Parents and older friends of these youngsters have need to "watch their strokes" lest they be outwitted by the children of the younger generation in the aquatic field.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 14, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Cyrus J. Wilder and little daughter Jane, who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, left last week for San Diego to visit Captain Wilder's mother. While Captain Wilder was on duty in France Mrs. Wilder and daughter remained with Col. and Mrs. Fuller.

Col. J. B. Gowen, who arrived at Fort Leavenworth July 4 from duty in France, to join Mrs. Gowen and daughters, will leave July 19 for Washington, for duty at the new General Staff College. He will be accompanied by his family and will reside at Washington Barracks. Capt. Sam Fuller has arrived from France to join Mrs. Fuller and baby, who have been remaining with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodjohn, in Leavenworth, during Captain Fuller's absence. Captain Fuller is also visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller.

In the present issue of Vogue appears an excellent picture of Miss Mary Caldwell, daughter of Brig. Gen. Frank Caldwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Caldwell. Miss Caldwell is becoming one of the most noted dancers in the country. She is a pupil of the noted Denishawn and has been offered an appearance at the "New York Coconut Grove."

Preparation for opening of the Army Service Schools are in full swing. At the college proper expenditures amounting to \$25,000 are being made for repairs and improvements by reconstruction. Workmen are repapering and repainting, others are completely changing the lighting system and still others are converting smaller rooms into larger ones. With the opening of the schools less than two months off, preparations are being pushed. Not one of the instructors or students holds a lower rank than that of major. Besides the 200 students and at least forty instructors, a full battalion of Signal Corps will be in station at Fort Leavenworth in connection for work with the schools, especially in problems of communication. This year's

work will be original, as no text books are available. Major Le Roy Eltinge, who hold the rank of brigadier general during the war, will be one of the chief instructors, and will plan many of the problems and courses. He is expected shortly at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher Sharpe were guests of friends at Fort Leavenworth a portion of last week and left Friday for Portland, Ore., where Captain Sharpe will be stationed. He recently arrived from overseas duty. During his absence Mrs. Sharpe was active in Red Cross work, being the head of the canteen work of the Southwestern Division. Col. and Mrs. J. Barnes and the Misses Louise and Judith Barnes left Fort Leavenworth for West Point, where Colonel Barnes will be stationed. Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and children, who are guests of Mrs. Blauvelt's father, Mr. Charles Tascheta, in Leavenworth, expect to sail this summer for France, to join Major Blauvelt.

The first session of the board of officers designated to review the cases of 600 military prisoners confined to the federal prison and to examine the men, with a view of restoring them to duty, opened at the prison last week. Three months will be required to dispose of all the 600 cases. It is not expected that all the men will be restored to duty, but there are many whom the authorities believe could well be restored and would demonstrate their ability to "beat back." The shortest sentence is ten years, and many are serving life for murder and other capital offenses. This is the first time in history that men convicted of crime have been given an opportunity to return to the Army. However, many of the men serving sentences for military offenses are not real criminals, according to the authorities. The board is composed of Captain A. B. Coleman, M.C., Lieut. John A. Pierce, Inf., and Lieut. E. E. M. Casey, M.C. Thirteen men whose cases were heard in May were released on parole Saturday. These were men who had completed the minimum length of their sentences and whose conduct had been good.

Mrs. Frank Runkle, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Barker at the Soldiers' Home in Danville, Ill., has returned for a short stay with Major and Mrs. Fryer at the National Military Home at Leavenworth. She left Saturday for Fort Riley to join Captain Runkle, Q.M.C. Major Barker has been ordered for duty to the Soldiers' Home at Bangor, Me.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 6, 1919.

The 2d Battalion, 22d Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. L. Davidson commanding, arrived at Fort Niagara on June 10, this being the first time in two years that the battalion has been mobilized. The post is delightful, and is much appreciated after our sojourn in the swamps of Jersey. The officers' club has been organized, Capt. Miron J. Rockwell, 22d Inf., as president. Three officers' hops have already been given which were very enjoyable affairs.

Everything possible is being done in the nature of athletics and social activities for the enlisted men. The War Camp Community Service has leased a large hotel a short distance from the post which will be devoted entirely to the comfort and recreation of the enlisted men. The Y.M.C.A. and E. of C. are giving dances and entertainments, making this post very desirable from the enlisted man's point of view.

Col. Henry D. Styer, retired, who recently returned from Siberia, has taken quarters on the post. Mrs. Edgar S. Styer entertained at dinner last week, her niece, Miss Martha Hill, of Buffalo, assisting. Colonel Styer is still serving in the A.E.F. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. O'Connor gave two delightful dinners to the officers of the post on Saturday and Tuesday.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., July 9, 1919.

Mrs. James Reid, Jr., and Mrs. C. C. Riner entertained at a large card party last week, practically everyone on the station being asked for bridge or the tea that followed. Mrs. J. O. Gawne entertained a surprise party July 4 for her mother, Mrs. Lazear, whose birthday anniversary it was, many of the ladies of the yard being invited. Mrs. T. J. J. See has returned to the yard. Her mother, whose serious illness called her to their middle west home two or three months ago, is greatly improved in health.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Turner, on duty at San Diego, has been ordered to Haiti and will be joined next month by Mrs. Turner and their children, who will probably pay a visit to Madame Turner here before leaving California. Capt. and Mrs. Pinckney Helm have left San Francisco on a trip to Calaveras county for a week of fishing.

Mrs. Alfred Montgomery and Mrs. J. A. Logan sailed last Saturday for Honolulu, to join their husbands. Many of the wives of officers of the Navy, or the submarines of which she is the mother ship, canceled their transportation when a rumor was circulated that the ships were to come back. This was found to be untrue, and many of the women are again trying to get passage. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchins sailed Saturday and are to go to Peking, where the Commander is ordered to the American legation.

Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed had as their guests last week Miss Anna Peters, for whom they entertained at dinner Thursday. The same group of guests accepted the hospitality of Capt. and Mrs. James Taylor aboard the Kitty the following evening. Mrs. Reed's mother, Mrs. Malby, who has been with her since before Christmas, left for her eastern home yesterday.

Mrs. W. E. Baughmann, who came out from the East a month ago to visit her parents in San Francisco, has taken an apartment in Vallejo, there to await the arrival of the Nebraska, ordered to this yard and to which Lieut. Comdr. Baughmann is attached. Many of the wives of officers on the Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island and Georgia, which are also ordered to Mare Island for repairs, are preparing to come to Vallejo for the fall, according to letters received by their friends here.

Major and Mrs. Thomas E. Watson (Priscilla Ellicott) are due this week. The Major has been ordered to the Barracks. Major and Mrs. Wilbur Thine are preparing to leave. Major Thine is to be relieved by Lieut. Col. J. Davis, who with Mrs. Davis will come here from the Philippines. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. M. Clinton left Saturday for Mrs. Clinton's home in Connecticut on a month's visit before proceeding to Haiti. His place is to be taken by Lieut. Col. F. M. Bradman, who has just returned to the U.S. Mrs. Bradman has been staying in New York. They will be accompanied west by Major Bradman's aunt, Mrs. Brown, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Allen Hoar entertained at a tea yesterday for Mrs. L. M. Cox and Miss Cox. Lieut. Hoar, who has been on duty at Vladivostok for many months, is en route home. Letters received from Comdr. and Mrs. E. O. T. Eyring state that they and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks are now pleasantly settled in their Redlands home.

Capt. H. M. Gleason, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poole, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Phelps, the latter's father and son and Allen Shapley, returned yesterday morning from a week's fishing trip in the northern part of the state. Their camp was five miles from a lumber camp and from there they traveled forty miles on a lumber train, reaching Tuolumne at 6 o'clock Monday night and immediately taking a machine. By traveling steadily they got here at five this morning. They were busy yesterday distributing fish to their friends.

Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Miller, guests of Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Parker for a week or two after leaving the receiving ship, have taken an apartment at Capitol and El Dorado streets in Vallejo. Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach entertained informally at dinner July 4 for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Miller, Mrs. J. M. Poole, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Florence Schneider, Miss Ethel Schneider and Miss Enid Cohen. Mrs. Albert S. Reed and her son have arrived in San Francisco on a visit to relatives. They will await the arrival of Commander Reed with the fleet.

Mrs. W. F. Fullam and her daughter, Mrs. Albert Sands, will not come north to stay while Rear Admiral Fullam's flagship, the Minneapolis, is at the yard. They have left Santa Barbara for San Diego for a few weeks' stay. Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Munger are expected to arrive from the East the last of the month.

The hospital ship Comfort has arrived for an extended period.

of repairs. The Supply is expected here shortly for overhauling. She has been in use on the Atlantic coast since the early part of the war, but will probably be again sent to Guam as station ship.

INFANTRY R.O.T.C., CAMP FUNSTON.

Camp Funston, July 9, 1919.

Invitations to all the presidents of universities and colleges and to the principals of high schools which have sent students to attend the Infantry Reserve Officers' Training Camp here, to visit the camp and secure first-hand information concerning the work being done, has been sent out by the Commandant, Col. George J. Holden.

The R.O.T.C. men have completed their gallery practice and are now firing the prescribed course on the Fort Riley rifle range. About two weeks will be devoted to this work, each student receiving two days of actual range firing. The men who make the fifty highest scores will then fire an elimination contest for places on the rifle team which will be sent to compete in the National Rifle Match at Caldwell, N.J., in August. Twelve principals and two alternates will be chosen from the students. These officers will accompany the men to Caldwell.

Lieut. Col. Louis P. Ford, of the Committee on Education and Special Training, has been here this week lecturing to the officers on the methods of training R.O.T.C. units and on schedules.

The R.O.T.C. men won the majority of first places against men from the 34th, 41st and 64th Infantry in the track and field meet held here on July 4, while the Army men won the most of the special events, such as wall scaling, tent pitching, obstacle and equipment races. A feature of the celebration was a competitive drill between a picked platoon from the R.O.T.C. and a platoon from the 41st Infantry, which won the competition and the \$100 prize. The sports were witnessed by a large crowd from Camp Funston and from Fort Riley. The R.O.T.C. band furnished music.

R.O.T.C. CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1919.

Increased interest and enthusiasm of the student and commissioned personnel marked the passing of the second week in the R.O.T.C. Infantry summer camp here. In the advanced course instruction in musketry, conduct of fire, fire discipline and control, advance guard problems, minor tactics, gallery practice and ceremonies made up the week's work. Theoretical work forms the greater part of the instruction. Students are also assigned as assistant instructors and observers with the companies forming the Junior and Basic Divisions. Gallery practice proved most satisfactory. The third week will see the opening of the work on the range proper.

With the Junior and Basic courses, nomenclature of the rifle, close-order drill, sighting and aiming exercises, guard duty instruction, signaling, bayonet practice and ceremonies formed the week's schedule. Practice marches by both divisions were taken on three days. Particular interest centered in the parades for all companies. The R.O.T.C. Infantry band made its initial appearance at a review before the Commanding Officer.

Physical instruction and bayonet work, individual and mass athletics are all coming in for their full share of time. The R.O.T.C. Inter-Company Baseball League will open its season next week. Three diamonds have been supplied for the six teams. The C.O. has set aside one day for a camp field meet. Trophies are to be given the companies making the best records.

From a health standpoint conditions in camp could hardly be better. The sick report is used more for purposes of instruction in company administration than for its intended use. The spirit of the men is at high tide and will be held at this pitch during the life of the camp. Major Gen. W. S. McNair, commanding Camp Taylor, reviewed the R.O.T.C. organization July 8, and expressed himself as well pleased with the showing made.

COAST ARTILLERY R.O.T.C., FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 15, 1919.

The coming of real, earnest, hot July weather has made swimming the most popular drill on the schedule in the camp of the senior units of the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. here this summer. The barracks of the R.O.T.C. Camp are right on the beach, with the waves of Chesapeake Bay a scant fifty feet from the rear windows. When the Pacific Fleet mobilizes here very shortly the students will see a sight they will long remember.

On July 12, immediately following Saturday inspection, the class boarded the coast defense launch Q-3 and journeyed to the Newport News shipyards. Mr. P. DeV. Sleeper, assistant engineer of the big plant, assigned capable guides to each squad and conducted the party through the works, which are building vessels of all sorts, from sub-chasers and merchant vessels up to huge Navy dreadnoughts. The students were able to see the Navy's very latest type of battleship, the Maryland, in process of construction. The trip was very instructive and valuable and was thoroughly enjoyed.

The work covered during the past week includes Infantry Drill, use of rifle and bayonet, military courtesy, mess management, battery administration, orientation, guard duty, physical training, riding, swimming, Coast Artillery matériel and mobile artillery. The course in mess management was very practical. In the final examination each student had to map out a day's menu for the whole camp, using the ration allowance as given in Army Regulations. The menu was tried out on the whole camp, even including the instructors. No casualties reported. With the arrival of Lieut. James Hogan from Camp Lee, plans have been made for capturing the local baseball championship. Lieutenant Hogan, besides being a bayonet and physical training expert, happened to have played baseball with the Chicago White Sox and knows something about the game.

The work on the big guns has been a big attraction, especially the drill on the G.P.F.'s. The students are drilling on such celebrated 155-mm. G.P.F.'s as the "Victory," which was Gun No. 4 of "Spurgin's Menagerie," the 57th Artillery; the "Carry-On," used by the 60th Artillery and bearing on its trail the insignia of Wallace's "Red Diamond Circus"; and the "Wilson's Reply," which bears the mystic "Sign of the Pickle" of the 57th Artillery. All these guns barked loud and long at the Hun in France. The students also are drilling on the celebrated eight-inch howitzers and the anti-aircraft guns, as well as on the big coast defense guns and mortars. With the return of their new cotton suits from the laundry, the appearance of the college men has been greatly improved, and they are already acquiring that erect, self-confident swagger of the soldier. Their red, white and blue hat cords and the red brassards on their sleeves mark them from the other soldiers on the post, and have had a great effect in improving the spirit and pride of the men in their appearance.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT FORT MONROE.

The very latest phase of military work, marking perhaps a change in the entire character of military service during time of peace, has been inaugurated during the past week at Fort Monroe with the establishment of the Vocational Training School, Coast Artillery Training Center, which opened on July 15 under supervision of the commandant of the Coast Artillery School. Only Coast Artillery enlisted men on duty in the Training Center, which includes the Coast Artillery School, the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and Camp Eustis, are eligible. Major Harold P. Nichols, O.A., has been placed in charge of this school, which has as its purpose the better preparing of enlisted men as soldiers and also for the demands of civil life; so that when his enlistment ends the soldier has sufficient knowledge of a vocation to step right into a good paying position.

In the past similar plans have been carried out to a very limited degree by the Army at large, but they have never met with marked success, except that excellent but limited results were obtained by schools like the Coast Artillery Enlisted Specialists' School. In the training of the enlisted specialists,

such as its radio sergeants, electrician sergeants, master electricians, firemen, assistant engineers, engineers, master gunners, sergeants major, chauffeurs and auto-mechanics, the Coast Artillery has always maintained machine shops, laboratories, special schools and courses in many decidedly useful subjects. The School for Enlisted Specialists has turned out some wonderful photographers, surveyors, electrical experts, engineers, as well as secretaries and automobile experts, many of whom have put their experience in the Army to good use out in civil life. It has long been felt that there was room for expansion in this work.

Any enlisted man in the command here who so desires and whose military conduct is satisfactory, may pursue one of the courses listed. No entrance examination is required. The men will continue their military duties but report at the school every afternoon from 1 until 4:30 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Their routine duties, including guard duty, are not to interfere with the vocational work. This theory was tried out on this post once before, but was a failure because it was not systematized, nor supervised, and there was little interest shown. Those to whom the soldiers were entrusted for training made use of them for fatigue work. As a result the soldier knew next to nothing about the trade he wanted to learn. The present course has been thoroughly systematized. Major Nichols has specifically instructed that the students are being sent out to learn; that they are not to waste all their time in doing fatigues. Of course there is some fatigue work incidental to all vocations, but as far as possible most of the routine cleaning, errand running, etc., is to be done by those regularly on duty in the various shops.

Composition of the School.

The men from the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, including Fort Story, Fort Wool, and Fisherman's Island, Camp Eustis, and the Coast Artillery School and the Training Center Headquarters, who compose the present class, and the courses they have chosen, are as follows: 76 chauffeurs, 45 auto-mechanics, 5 clerks and typists, 5 electricians, 5 firemen, 1 surveyor, 1 plumber, 12 machinists, 2 mathematicians, 2 painters, 1 photographer and blue-printer, 1 printer, 3 telegraphers, 1 blacksmith.

These men will have excellent opportunities to learn their trades, their courses varying in length from 24 to 48 weeks. The Motor Transportation Course is one for which many men not in the Army would gladly pay a good deal. The equipment includes full and complete motor chassis and ignition laboratories, machine and repair shops, and scores of models of all parts of machines. The students get instruction on the F.W.D. and Nash Quad trucks, on caterpillar tractors, trucks and service cars of all types, and motorcycles. Every course winds up with a test drive over approximately 100 miles of good, bad and indifferent Virginia road. The chauffeurs will take the course for only 24 weeks, while the auto-mechanics spend another 24 weeks getting actual practice in repairing and maintaining cars and trucks. The clerks and typists will be given the Clerical Course at the School for Enlisted Specialists, with some modifications. This course, one of the best of its kind, includes stenography, care and repair of all models of typewriters, shorthand, office management, etc., as well as courses in grammar, punctuation, and spelling. It is the course used by the Coast Artillery to train sergeants major and field clerks. The electricians will be assigned to various duties around the big Fort Monroe power plant—one of the best equipped plants and thoroughly up-to-date. The students have unrivaled opportunities for practice. The soldiers do all the electrical work on the post, including the installing of telephones, switches, upkeep of the power plant and lighting systems, operation of the telephone exchange, and of the fire-control apparatus. A soldier who really wants to do so can learn enough here to enable him to compete with any expert electrician in civil life.

The firemen will get their instruction in the power plant, where the utmost science and skill is required in keeping up to the load demands. One of the latest additions is a four-cylinder 165 H.P. Diesel engine. The machinists are assigned to the big machine shop, completely equipped, where there is always plenty of work. They also get instruction in drafting and machine drawing, the use of models and patterns, etc. Those men taking a course in mathematics will take the Artillery Course at the School for Enlisted Specialists. The soldiers desiring to become painters have been assigned to the civilian painter working under the quartermaster, who promises to give them plenty of practice in painting, both exterior and interior. They will have an excellent opportunity to pick up a good bit of knowledge, and skill in this vocation.

The School Photographic and Blue Printing Department, under Captain Farmer, will instruct the soldiers along those lines. This department is kept busy supplying the needs of the center, including even the constructing quartermaster, by

soldiers who are skilled in these lines. There is also a splendid opportunity here for a man to learn etching and engraving. The school's up-to-date and capable printing shop, under Capt. Tyler McWhorter, will teach printing. For years the Coast Artillery has printed its own books, pamphlets, signs, letter heads, and blank forms. The shop's departments include composing and typesetting, linotyping, monotyping, book binding, press work, etc. Those learning to be surveyors have been assigned to the Artillery Course at the School for Enlisted Specialists and will later on work with the master gunners and engineers. This branch has turned out many capable as well as expert surveyors. The men choosing to become telegraphers will take the regular Radio Course, under Captain Worford. The Coast Artillery has always trained and employed many men in this line—both here and in France. On the front the heavy artillery had hundreds of radio men who constantly signaled to the airplanes which flew overhead, observing and adjusting the artillery fire. Here the Coast Defenses have signal stations which exchange messages with every vessel that enters or leaves the harbor. The plumbers and blacksmiths will start with the machinists in working at the machine shops, and will later get practice elsewhere on the post.

It is noteworthy that all the instruction is handled by the Army, and not by welfare organizations or other civilian enterprises. The distinctive feature of the whole plan lies in the fact that this vocational training is given to the men by the Army. In all her activities, both in war and in peace, the Coast Artillery has always trained and used hundreds of specialists, for this is a technical as well as a tactical branch, and drill and guard duty are not the only things a Coast Artilleryman learns. While the above plans apply for the present only to the Coast Artillery Training Center, it is believed that similar schools may well be established in other commands. Certainly the experience gained from this one should be invaluable in future development of vocational training, not only for the Coast Artillery Corps, but for the Army at large.

CAMP DEVENS R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP.

Camp Devens, Mass., July 15, 1919.

The Devens R.O.T.C. Camp has passed the midway mark and the progress and efficiency shown in all departments has been indeed marked and gratifying. Carefully planned organization, wise administration, thorough instruction and the upholding of a high morale have all done much to hold up a high standard at this summer camp.

Recent visitors have been: Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, who held conferences on academic relations and organization of R.O.T.C. units; Lieut. Col. F. Bradley, morale Section, Gen. Staff, who lectured on morale; Major Mitchell, who discussed physical training relationship between the schools and colleges and the R.O.T.C. units. Individual problems were taken up and many mutually helpful discussions ensued.

The efficiency of the embryo officers at guard mounting, battalion parade and at drill has caused favorable comment and certain of the most competent and promising have been named as assistant cadet instructors. The battalion hiked last week to Cranberry Pond, pitched tents and for the most part the students had their first experience in individual cooking. Marked progress has been made at drill, bayonet, signaling and physical training. Lieutenant Colonel Snow has supervision of a special course for the senior advanced students in trench mortars, 37 mm. gun and automatic rifle. Lieutenant Colonel Walker has charge of equitation, assisted by a corps of competent instructors. Excellent progress in equitation is reported.

Lathe and Universal "shot" the various activities of the camp last week for their weekly "news editions." The 4th Company deserves special mention for a particularly pleasing vaudeville show given at "Y" 30, employing entirely company talent. Plans are on foot to stage a musical show, the product of R.O.T.C. artists, the last week in the month.

Congressman Samuel Winslow, 4th Massachusetts District, was by invitation a visitor last week and spoke to the assembled battalion at the "Y" 30. His remarks were enjoyed by both officers and students. Colonel Palmer, camp commander, introduced the speaker and music was furnished by the R.O.T.C. band. General McCain and staff occupied seats on the platform.

On July 4 an entertaining program was enjoyed. In the morning a band concert, glee club and baseball game, in which the 4th Company went down before the 8d Company staged an intensely interesting exhibition of the national game to the tune of 4 to 3. In the afternoon the first R.O.T.C. track meet and field day was held, about 300 men

(Continued on page 1616.)

Grape-Nuts

The Iron Ration Among Cereals

A sturdy blend of all the goodness of prime wheat and malted barley.

Grape-Nuts is baked and re-baked to bring out the fullest nutrition of its grains, and so processed as to make it the most appetizing of ready-to-eat cereals.

Sweet from its own sweet goodness—All pure.

"There's a Reason"

EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

"THE NEWSPAPER OF THE SERVICES"

ESTABLISHED 1863.

To those also who have returned to civil life after service in the Army or Navy in the great war the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be of the greatest interest. It publishes each week a complete digest of official orders and communications. The weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a survey of the social life of the Services.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation on military and naval affairs. It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the National and State forces. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and is recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered for individual subscriptions from those now or formerly in the Services.

20 Vesey Street, New York

Camp Devens R.O.T.C. Inf. Camp—Continued from page 1615.

being entered. The 5th Company carried off honors and a silver loving cup, presented by Colonel Palmer. The 4th and 3d Companies finished in the order named. Five companies have entered the R.O.T.C. baseball league and are hotly contesting for a cup. The tennis singles are under way. Athletic talent shown in the student body is all that could be asked. "Taps," a weekly newspaper published by the student body, made its first appearance last week and was enjoyed by all.

A decided factor in stimulating a keen inter-company rivalry is the graphical representation, by means of large wooden "thermometers," of the exact mathematical percentage of efficiency attained by each company; daily average and general average. The relative standing is a matter of exact computation and represents accurately the progress made. The inspection system, a comprehensive but simple method devised by Major Sidney F. Masbair, senior inspector, is meeting with such pronounced success that, under authorization of Colonel Palmer, a full exposition thereof will be made upon the conclusion of the camp.

Many visitors have been entertained and have been pleased spectators. There has been a noticeable change in the set-up of the majority of the student officers. They look like soldiers—every inch of them—and best of all, they are soldiers. There is a splendid spirit in evidence. Plenty of work to be done—and they do it. Plenty of fun to be had—and they have it. It is a safe bet that those who are in attendance will never forget the Camp Devens R.O.T.C. and that they will all have the earmarks of future officers, well trained and capable, and will be proud of their association with the colors at this camp.

31ST BRIGADE, C.A.C., MOTOR TRIP.

Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., July 10, 1919.

The 31st Brigade, C.A.C., at Fort Winfield Scott, has completed an interesting experiment in transportation of mobile artillery by sending a 155 mm. G.P.P. gun, towed by two Moreland trucks, from that post to Salinas, Cal., a distance of approximately 120 miles, in sixteen and one-half running hours, and returning in seventeen running hours. The time includes all stops for oil, gas and water, for adjusting chains and for pushing the gun by hand over two bridges. Major Edward Roth, C.A., with Capt. Joseph M. McKenne, C.A.C., and a detachment of eleven enlisted men of the 57th Artillery, C.A.C., took the gun down. The Motor Transport Corps furnished the trucks and chauffeurs, as so far the brigade has received none of its transportation except the tractor, which was not used because of possible objection by the state authorities. Major Roth in his report says: "It is in my opinion very necessary that we train our own drivers, as the average truck driver is much too reckless and knows his machine only as to oil and gas."

The route lay over the San Juan grade, which averages from six to fifteen per cent grades, with sharp turns and high banks that make looking ahead impossible. To avoid burning out the gun brake on the descents one truck was fastened in front, with the gun bearing on it, and the second truck was used as an anchor in the rear, the trucks running in second speed with ignition off, and utilizing the compression of the engine as well as the brakes for checking momentum. Going up hill both trucks pulled, while men walked behind the rear wheels of the gun with checks, which were not used, however. On the level one truck was easily sufficient to pull the big rubber tired gun along.

The trucks were ordinary cargo trucks, without drawbars or other special coupling devices, and the gun was attached by means of a chain passed about the rear end of the truck and lashed to the timber. The two trucks proved amply sufficient to carry the personnel as well as all necessary material and supplies, including camp equipment.

FRENCH DECORATIONS FOR U.S. OFFICERS.

At the French Embassy in Washington, D.C., on July 14, M. Jean J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, conferred decorations of the Legion of Honor on thirteen officers of the United States military forces. The insignia of commander of the Legion of Honor were conferred upon Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery; Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery; Col. William L. Kenly, Field Art., formerly major general and Director of Military Aeronautics. The insignia of officer of the Legion of Honor were conferred upon Col. William S. Pierce, formerly brigadier gen-

eral; John S. Fair, John Milliken and Walter G. Kilmer, the last three named of the General Staff Corps. The order of chevalier was conferred on Lieut. Col. Evan E. Lewis, General Staff Corps; Majors Lorillard Spencer and John Foster Dulles, Capt. Albert L. Hoffman and Lieut. Marvin J. Menifee.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CHAPIN.—Born at West Point, N.Y., June 31, 1919, to Capt. and Mrs. Willis McDonald Chapin, U.S.A., a son, John Moshier Chapin.

DABNEY.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., June 13, 1919, to the wife of Major H. H. Dabney, U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia Ann Dabney.

HINKAMP.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 14, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. C. N. Hinkamp, a son, Maddox Nelson Hinkamp.

JONES.—Born at Des Moines, Iowa, July 6, 1919, to the wife of Major A. M. Jones, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Kathryn Crandell Jones.

LARNED.—Born at Albany, N.Y., July 3, 1919, a son, William Edmund Larned, Jr., to Col. William E. Larned, U.S.A., and Mrs. Larned.

ROOD.—Born at Fort Andrews, Mass., July 6, 1919, to the wife of Capt. James G. Rood, a son, Richard Thomas Rood.

SMITH.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., July 5, 1919, to the wife of Col. W. H. Smith, Field Art., U.S.A., a son.

THOMPSON.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1919, to the wife of Major John Bellinger Thompson, U.S.A., a daughter, Nina Cameron, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. George H. Cameron and Mrs. J. K. Thompson and the late Major J. K. Thompson, U.S.A.; niece of the late H. Douglas Tilford Cameron, great-granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph G. Tilford and the late Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Tilford.

WILLSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 13, 1919, a son, Russell Willson, Jr., to Comdr. and Mrs. Russell Willson, U.S.N.

WOODSON.—Born at Newport, R.I., July 10, 1919, a son, Walter Browne Woodson, Jr., to Commander and Mrs. Woodson, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BEALL—CARRINGTON.—At New York city July 13, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Grafton A. Beall, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine L. Carrington.

CALLAWAY—FERGUSON.—At San Diego, Calif., July 10, 1919, Miss Mary J. Callaway and Lieut. William W. Ferguson, U.S.M.C.R.F.C.

CLARK—DE TURENNE.—At Seattle, Wash., July 2, 1919, Lieut. Clarence S. Clark, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Anzias de Turenne.

EMMERSON—BLOW.—At New York city, N.Y., June 21, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Emerson, U.S.N., and Miss Fannie Ethel Blow.

JEPSON—WILES.—At Peconic, Long Island, N.Y., Lieut. William R. Jepson, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Lee Wiles.

MORGAN—HAMPTON.—At Honolulu, H.T., June 6, in St. Andrew's Cathedral, 1st Serg. Oscar C. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Leoda S. Hampton.

PACA—POOR.—At Bethlehem, N.H., July 10, 1919, Capt. William W. Paca, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Hilda Poor.

SINGLUFF—MARSHALL.—At Washington, D.C., July 5, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Frank Singluff, Jr., U.S.N., and Helen Floyd-Jones Marshall, widow of Mr. Elliott Marshall.

SUMMERSETT—GALVIN.—At Leavenworth, Kas., July 10, 1919, Capt. James A. Summersett, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Blanche Loretta Galvin.

THRASHER—TOOTLE.—At New York, N.Y., July 2, 1919, Major Thomas E. Thrasher, Jr., A.P.M., U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary McCord Tootle.

TILLOTSON—WALTZ.—At San Antonio, Texas, June 25, 1919, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tillotson, U.S.A., and Hilda Corita Waltz, daughter of Col. Millard F. Waltz, U.S.A.

DIED.

BATEMAN.—Died at Fort Sill, Okla., July 4, 1919, Lieut. Col. Harold H. Bateman, 9th Field Art., U.S.A., son of Major C. C. Bateman, chaplain, U.S.A.

BUGGE.—Died at West Point, N.Y., July 17, 1919, Col. Jens Bugge, U.S.A., retired, commandant of cadets at the U.S.M.A.S.N.

HEILMAN.—Died at Little Hunting Creek, Va., on July 11, 1919, Capt. Carl A. Heilman, U.S.A.

HOLDEN.—Died at his home, 257 South Union street, Burlington, Va., June 2, 1919, Mrs. Rhoda B. Holden, wife of M. George H. Holden, and mother of the late Comdr. Jonas H. Holden, U.S.N., and Col. G. J. Holden, U.S.A.

JABURECK.—Died at Little Hunting Creek, Va., on July 11, 1919, Capt. Charles C. Jabureck, U.S.A.

JONES.—Died at Dayton, Ohio, July 14, 1919, Capt. William S. Jones, Air Service, U.S.A.

KING.—Lost aboard the U.S. mine sweeper Richard Buckley in the North Sea on July 12, 1919, Comdr. Frank R. King, U.S.N.

KNAUSS.—Died July 10, 1919, Nancy Dickman Knauss, infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Knauss, U.S.N., of pneumonia.

LENIHAN.—Died at Camp Pike, Ark., on July 14, 1919, Lieut. T. J. Lenihan, U.S.A.

MALLALIEW.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 6, 1919, Mrs. Mary D. Mallaliew, wife of Thomas G. Mallaliew, and sister of Mrs. Charles P. Daly, wife of Colonel Daly, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

MARIX.—Died at Gloucester, Mass., July 11, 1919, Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U.S.N., retired.

NOYES.—Died at Berkeley, Calif., July 14, 1919, Brig. Gen. Henry E. Noyes, U.S.A., retired.

O'DOWD.—Died at Camp Pike, Ark., on July 14, 1919, Chaplain B. H. O'Dowd, U.S.A.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Rochester, Minn., June 17, 1919, Mrs. Alice Patterson Reynolds, widow of Major William Butler Reynolds, 14th U.S. Inf.

ROEBRIG.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1919, Ensign Harold L. Roebrieg, U.S.N.R.F.

VAN VLECK.—Died at Hudson, N.Y., July 14, 1919, Dr. Charles K. Van Vleck, father of Mrs. Kirby Smith, wife of Commander Smith, U.S.N.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., July 10, 1919.

At Camp Kearny yesterday was held a review of the Czech-Slovak troops who have been recuperating there for the past week. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong and his staff, as well as the ranking Czech-Slovak officers, were in the reviewing stand. The marching was done without instrumental music, the soldiers singing in perfect unison their national airs as they marched in excellent order.

Major and Mrs. George D. Holland, of Fort Rosecrans, have been spending a few days with friends in Los Angeles and vicinity. Mrs. Oscar Ingels, who has been spending some time with Major and Mrs. Holland, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Clement, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Mare Island for ten months, stopped off here for a short visit while en route to Washington for temporary duty. He acted as temporary commanding officer at the naval

training station in Balboa Park for a time and has many friends here.

Mrs. Mamie B. Adams, whose husband, Lieutenant Adams, U.S.N., was killed in France, has come here to make her home, and is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Brasseur, 4117 Eagle street. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Scranton, U.S.N., have returned from a two weeks' auto trip through southern California.

Mrs. Huff, wife of Capt. Thomas S. Huff, U.S.A., and daughter are at Coronado Tent City for a short visit before leaving for Louisville, Ky., to join Captain Huff, who has been ordered to Camp Knox.

Capt. James L. McIlhenny, 144th Field Art., stationed at Camp Travis, is registered at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Col. F. B. Jones, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Jones and their daughter, Miss Evelyn Jones, will spend the summer at 1302 Eighth street, Coronado, having come down by motor from Pasadena.

Major Albert Smith, Air Service, left to-day for Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, to undergo treatment for an injury to his ankle, sustained several months ago when a new type of airplane he was testing crumpled and crashed to the ground. Mrs. Smith has accompanied him north. A daughter, who has been named Lewis Baldwin Conner, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick S. Conner, U.S.N., in this city July 9th.

FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, S.C., July 13, 1919.

All the post people and many visitors from the summer colony on the island were present on Saturday morning when the interesting ceremony consisting of a review and presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross to 1st Serg. Frank William Mochler, C.A.C., 3d Co., Fort Moultrie, took place. Col. Ralph M. Mitchell, commanding Coast Defenses of Charleston, delivered the presentation address. On behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. and by order of the War Department he presented the cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Suippes, France, July 14-15, 1918. Having been severely wounded early in the German attack on Suippes, Sergeant Mochler continued to direct the firing of his gun crew for eight hours, under intense shell fire, remaining on duty until all the ammunition had been expended and the order to withdraw had been received."

"Next to the Congressional Medal of Honor," Colonel Mitchell added, "this badge is the one most coveted by members of our military forces. Only about one man in every thousand of our Army has received the reward you have just had pinned on your breast. Your extraordinary heroism in action has marked you as one of those deserving to receive this tribute which our nation pays to its sons for that conspicuous fidelity and devotion to duty that leads a man to jeopardize his last drop of blood, when necessary, in order that the principles for which he is fighting may live. I congratulate you upon identifying your name with those of whom our Country is so justly proud."

Colonel Bennett, commanding Southeastern Department and South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, extended his congratulations to Sergeant Mochler, and Colonel Bennett, Colonel Mitchell and Sergeant Mochler reviewed the troops.

Major and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. Perego, Major Birdall, Lieut. and Mrs. Carlin attended the launching of the destroyer "Tillman" at the Charleston Navy Yard on Monday and were guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bryan afterwards, to meet Mrs. Tillman, widow of Senator Tillman, for whom the destroyer was named, and Miss Tillman, who christened the destroyer. A delightful supper was served on the lawn, the band playing during supper.

Col. and Mrs. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Perego were guests of Major and Mrs. Rowe at dinner on Wednesday.

Major Von Volkenburg and Lieutenant Hastings spent the Fourth of July week-end at the post. Mrs. Von Volkenburg and son are visiting her mother in New York.

Mrs. Fred Riley and her sons, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Brice, have returned to their home in Geneva, Ala. Mrs. Carlin's mother, Mrs. Kelly, has returned to her home in Chicago after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Carlin. Major Royer has returned to the post after a short trip to Washington.

Major and Mrs. Rowe were guests of Mr. Dabney Yarbrough, of Charleston, at the Carolina Yacht Club, on Thursday, for the dory races and dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Robertson have left for their home in Tallahassee, Fla. Capt. and Mrs. Brent have arrived at the post.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 15, 1919.

By far the gayest week of the season, and for several seasons past, has been a topic of pleasant conversation everywhere, and the appearance of the Destroyer Fleet, with the U.S.S. Rochester as flagship, which is anchored very near the Shorely Hill pier, has attracted a number of admirers of the Navy, and brought an air of gaiety into the homes of the officers here and the parties at the Casino have had great spirit the past week.

Mrs. Kurtz, wife of Commander Kurtz, gave a delightful birthday party for her son, Master Tommie Kurtz, at her cottage on Shorely Hill on Saturday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. S. Branch entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at their Newport home on Saturday, afterwards bringing their guests to the Jamestown Casino for the dance.

The arrival of Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., of the Northeastern Department, was announced by a salute from the several forts in this vicinity. Col. F. L. Minnigerode, U.S.A., who has been spending his leave here with his family, has left for his new post at St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. F. J. Horne, U.S.N., who has been on leave with his family here, sailed for France on Friday. The two small sons of Comdr. John Downes have attracted admiring attention on the golf course here.

Mrs. Fairfax Leary, wife of Commander Leary, left on the Fall River Line on Sunday evening, en route to Washington to join Commander Leary there.

Jamestown, R.I., July 16, 1919.

Mrs. James Thornton Watson and Mrs. Clarence A. Richards entertained over the week-end for their house guests with a dinner at their cottage and an automobile picnic to Beavertail. Mrs. B. F. Parsons, Jr., has been the guest of Mrs. Watson for ten days. Mrs. Richards entertained at bridge Tuesday evening. In the small gathering were Mrs. Mrs. Naylor, Comdr. and Mrs. Dillon, Comdr. Woodson and Mrs. Paige Carr.

Mrs. Watson motored down to Mt. Vernon with Mr. and Mrs. Parsons on Sunday, returning Tuesday. Mrs. Richards will entertain on Saturday for her mother, Mrs. Royal Bradford, widow of Admiral Bradford. Mrs. Watson will join Colonel Watson in Seattle, Wash., late in September. Colonel Watson is stationed there on recruiting duty.

STATE FORCES.

SERVICE MEDALS FOR NEW YORK GUARD.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Fairservis, of the 23d N.Y., will serve with Brig. Gen. Charles W. Berry, The A.G., and Col. J. Hollis Wells of the 71st Infantry on a committee to select designs for a state Mexican Border Campaign and World War Medals. This committee will start at work at once and will make recommendations regarding the designs to be chosen. Lieutenant Colonel Fairservis is one of the most energetic officers of the 23d.

Col. Louis Jewett Prager, 23d N.Y., has sent to Governor Smith the nomination of 1st Lieut. Willis McDonald, Jr., for captain and L.S.A.P. Lieut. McDonald served ten years in Troop C, 1st Cavalry. He has a son, Willis McDonald, 3d, at the U.S.M.A.

The Camp of the Connecticut State Guard, which began at Hiantic July 5 to continue to Aug. 5, is under command of Major Gen. Lucien F. Burpee. It is named Camp Freeland, in honor of the late Capt. George Freeland, Co. D, 102d United States Infantry, who was wounded while bravely holding an advance position of the Yankee Division in the battle of

Seicheprey, France, April 21, 1918, was captured and died soon after in a German hospital, heroic to the end.

WISCONSIN.

Each regiment of the Wisconsin State Guard will encamp at the Wisconsin State Military Reservation as follows: 8th Infantry, July 26 to Aug. 1, inclusive; 9th Infantry, Aug. 2 to Aug. 8, inclusive; 10th Infantry, Aug. 9 to Aug. 15, inclusive; 7th Infantry, Aug. 16 to Aug. 22, inclusive.

Brig. Gen. Charles King is camp commander and the other officers detailed are the following: Lieut. Col. Charles R. Williams, supply officer; Major Earl S. Driver, camp adjutant; Major George A. Huntsicker, I.S.A.P.; Major Charles H. Stoddard, State surgeon, and Capt. Thomas E. Jones, athletic officer. Officers of the Medical Corps and Sanitary Detachment attached to each organization will serve with it. Attendance will be limited to three officers and sixty-five enlisted men per company.

Commission in Wisconsin National Guard Reserve is tendered to each person of Wisconsin residence who served as an officer of the U.S. Army between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and who has since been or may hereafter be discharged from Federal service, such commission to be of equal grade with that held, or for which definitely recommended in the U.S. Army.

The initial officer contingent of the active Guard will as a rule be provided by the transfer and assignment to active duty, with their consent, of Reserve officers. In the initial offering of Wisconsin N.G., which shall be reconstituted on the basis existing August 5, 1917, preference will be given, wherever practicable, to those former National Guard officers.

By direction of the Governor, every Wisconsin town and locality which furnished an organized military unit of the Wisconsin National Guard for the war with Germany is given an opportunity to reorganize that unit. The Governor, in a letter to Wisconsin citizens, praises the work and value of the National Guard in the Spanish American War, in the Mexican Border Campaign and in the war with Germany, and states that in the offensive campaign the Wisconsin Guard arrived home with the word of their division and their army commander that no task set for them was too difficult for their spirit, their courage or their ability. The Governor also says: "A justified National policy recognizes the National Guard as first line troops essential for National defense. The Federal law requires that each State shall organize and, jointly with the Federal government, maintain and train at least its proportionate quota of the full number of Guard troops determined and allotted as necessary for National defense and safety. A reorganized Wisconsin National Guard, maintained at the strength required by Federal statute, is the State's appointed part in that military preparation in peace time which has been decreed as essential for national safety. The same active interest and hearty co-operation that was given in the raising and support of war time troops is equally due to that organized State force through which the demands for national security are met—a force which will be again among the first to bear the heavy brunt of a possible future war."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. O. K.—For information regarding sailings of the 27th U.S. Volunteers to and from the Philippines, apply to The A.G.

J. D. There is no twenty-five-year retirement bill before Congress at present. If you consult Girs. 289 and 265 you will see that they refer to different kinds of original enlistments. You do not say whether you enlisted before or after Nov. 3, 1916. Army recruiting officer should be able to answer your inquiry. Those who re-enlist for foreign service must take the three-year enlistment.

C. P. M.—Army women will not be permitted to go overseas now unless their husbands are to stay abroad for some months. How long the Regular Army will be kept abroad and in what strength has not been announced. The A.G. must approve applications for foreign travel of Army wives before passports may issue.

ENLIST (T) asks: (1) On March 17, 1915, I re-enlisted in the Regular Navy as quartermaster second class, to serve four years, service being continuous. On Nov. 11, 1918, then a chief quartermaster, executed oath of office as "ensign for temporary service" from Sept. 1, and received a number, 22; "lowest number of same date takes precedence." Is that number 22 of ensigns (T) of the Navy, or only the twenty-second ensign commissioned on that date? (2) When am I due for promotion? (3) The Naval Appropriation bill as passed on July 1 provides "that officers of the permanent Navy who have served satisfactorily during the war with Germany in a temporary grade or rank shall be eligible for selection for promotion and for promotion to the same permanent grade or rank until July 1, 1920." Does that mean eligible until July 1, 1920, or permanent rank until July 1, 1920? Is this to be so interpreted that temporary officers who received their commissions while in an enlisted status in the Regular Navy are to be given a chance to qualify for permanency in their temporary rank. Or does it mean only those officers who are already permanent officers, but in a temporary grade, viz., graduates of the Naval Academy? (4) Is there any difference in the official status of an ensign (T), U.S.N., commissioned from the enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy, and an ensign (T), U.S.N., commissioned from the Naval Reserve Force; i.e., formerly ensign, U.S.N.R.F.? (5) If I reverted to my former rating and was discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment, would it be possible for me to obtain a lieutenancy in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army, provided I could pass the examination, and of what would such an examination probably consist? Answer: (1) Number 22 of that date. (2) We cannot answer; ask the Bureau of Navigation. (3) This applies only to permanent officers serving in a temporary grade, and does not make you available for permanent commission. (4) Your commission expires with the emergency and you are due for discharge, while the Reserve officer may be discharged, or, if in the proper class, retain his commission, but go to inactive status. (5) If any vacancies remain after assignment of the most recent graduates from West Point then the War Department will so announce, and the available provisional second lieutenancies will be filled by examination under Spec. Regs. No. 1, obtainable from The Adjutant General.

PROVISIONAL.—The bringing of the Regular Army down to the strength authorized by the National Defense Act does not push out the provisional officers. These have dates of rank as of time of appointment or later promotion to vacancy, but they must qualify by examination, some eighteen months after original provisional appointment, for the purpose of making their commissions permanent. Dates of rank are not altered by this examination. The West Point graduates receive commissions ranking from dates of graduation, whether there are vacancies or not. They do not displace provisionals of an earlier date, but they are used to fill existing vacancies before any more appointments are made from enlisted men or civilians.

M. W. M.—As you enlisted Oct. 9, 1915, you are not entitled to furlough to the Reserve until Oct. 8, 1919, unless you can claim and prove dependency. See your adjutant.

F. L. asks: On Feb. 28, 1919, I was on pass in Luxembourg, from eight a.m. to eight p.m. At nine p.m., same date and place, while on my way home, I was stopped by an M.P. and shot while attempting to escape. No charges were ever preferred against me, and I received regular pay while in the hospitals in France. When admitted to hospital in New York I was classified under G.O. 45 and my pay stopped. Under these conditions, (1) am I correctly classified G.O. 45? (2) If correctly classified G.O. 45, must I pay back what I received between Feb. 28 and May 30? (3) If I receive an S.O.D. discharge, can I be given a dishonorable discharge? (4) If I receive an S.O.D. discharge, will I receive travel pay and bonus? (5) Under a dishonorable

Naval Officers who have been "all at sea"

regarding accident insurance will be interested to learn that they may now secure, through special arrangement with one of the leading American companies, the same form of accident policy issued to the best civilian risks, at the same premium; usual land and sea duties fully covered; actual combat, submarines and aviation excluded.

The policy pays for

Accidental loss of life, limbs or sight \$7,500

Loss of eye, hand, foot, arm or leg \$2,500 to \$4,500

Total disability—period unlimited—\$25 weekly

Partial disability—period 52 weeks \$12.50 or \$18.75 weekly

\$15,000, or \$50 weekly, should injury occur on any public conveyance or in consequence of cyclone, tornado, lightning, or explosion, collapse or rupture of a steam boiler.

ANNUAL PREMIUM \$25

We have been insurance specialists for the services for years. Acting as your representatives, we furnish efficient service in handling any claims which may arise.

Complete and forward short form application mailed you and we will send policy on approval. If you have not received the descriptive circular and application blank, write or call upon us without obligation on your part.

TAYLOR & HOE, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City

discharge will I receive travel pay and bonus? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) No; stoppage begins when placed on G.O. 45. (3) No. (4) Yes. (5) You would not receive dishonorable discharge under G.O. 45, as this order merely carries out the decree of Congress that if you render yourself unfit through an act not in line of duty you lose pay for the time so unfit for duty, but the order is not retroactive in its application.

C. K. asks: Can you give me any information as to the one-year enlistment bill which was in force in the year 1917? My understanding at the time of my enlistment, Feb. 24, 1917, was that I would serve for one year's active service and six years on the Reserve, provided this country was not at war at the termination of my first year's service. In your opinion, would I be entitled to a furlough to the Reserve at the present time, hostilities having ceased? My company commander, who is an old Army man, has no recollection of any such enlistment bill, consequently cannot get any action on my discharge. Answer: The provision under which a man who gives one year's satisfactory service in an enlistment, and is certified by his company or other commander as sufficiently trained, may in time of peace be furloughed to the Reserve, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, has never been put into effect, and no regulations have been drawn up for the purpose. This was a proviso in the enlistment paragraph (Sec. 27) of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. We entered the war before a year had expired, and for that reason there has been no authority for the Secretary's granting the furlough referred to. When the emergency is declared at an end, then applications will be in order, but, of course, there is no means of telling now how soon the Secretary would feel justified in granting requests under this proviso.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVES.—There has been no announcement of a probable date from which Regulars who have served the full four or three years of their seven-year enlistment may be furloughed to the Reserve, or as to when men who were recalled from the Reserve will be re-furloughed. The first may depend upon how soon we reach approximately the authorized strength provided for by the National Defense Act, and the second by a proclamation declaring the emergency at an end. As soon as anything definite is known or promulgated, it will be announced in our columns.

W. T. C. asks: Are battles, engagements, expeditions, etc., which have occurred during a preceding enlistment entered on the new service record upon re-enlistment? Answer: The Adjutant General's Office informs us that such entries are made so far as is possible. In fact, the new record is as complete a copy as can be made of a man's service in the Army and all the actions in which he has taken part.

J. G.—Have you inquired about your special pension bill since the new Congress convened? If not, make sure that it is in the hands of some member of the new Congress who will take an interest in your case.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., July 5, 1919.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, who assumed command of this post, has been granted a month's leave. General McAndrew has recently returned from a tour of duty in Europe, and when he takes up the active duties on this post next month he will move into quarters No. 8, until last week occupied by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot and the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor Abbot. During the absence of Major General McAndrew, Col. Preston Brown is acting commander of the post and commandant of the Army War College. Colonel Brown is the first of the Army War College staff to take up his residence on the post, having moved into quarters No. 12 yesterday.

Tuesday morning of this week witnessed the departure of the last of the Corps of Engineers, when Col. Harold S. Hetrick, having completed turning over all official business to the recent arrivals, took his departure for his new station at Mobile, Ala. Colonel Hetrick will be joined later by Mrs. Hetrick, from Pittsburgh, where she is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jennie Gray. Capt. James J. Murphy, the post adjutant, who left the same day that Colonel Hetrick did, went to Camp A. A. Humphreys to join the 5th Engineers.

Capt. E. R. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis entertained at house guest this week Capt. Frank Bahel, in charge of the aeronautics division of storage at Norfolk. Mrs. Guy L. Chamberlin and two children left the post on Tuesday to join Lieutenant Chamberlin at Camp A. A. Humphreys. Lieutenant Chamberlin has just returned from a recruiting trip of a few weeks, which extended along the Atlantic coast.

This looks like a different post now; the old time sentinels composed of soldiers of the various Engineer companies that were wont to act as guards of this reservation and at the main large entrance gate have been replaced by civilian watchmen of former military training and experience. These watchmen wear a pistol and belt instead of the rifle. The Engineers' castle that has adorned the large entrance gates since the building of the present post has been removed from the center of the two gates.

Lieut. Thomas Gaynor, personnel adjutant, has moved his office from what used to be the Administration building to the Army War College house. Col. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., O.A., has assumed charge of the record division on the post, and is establishing his official quarters in room 1, Administration building.

Lieut. Col. P. C. Bullard and family will move next week from their quarters, No. 3 on the line. Chaplain J. E. Duffy was a visitor to the 5th Engineers and to other friends on Thursday, at Camp A. A. Humphreys. It takes an hour or more to journey to this new post from the city. The route by land is via Alexandria, Va., and thence by auto or other conveyance.

Capt. Alfred S. McComb has relieved Col. W. R. Livermore, O.E., retired, from the duties as officer in charge of "Profes-

sional Memoirs," that is located still on this post. The editorial offices that were situated in the Administration building have been moved during this week to the Engineer map recording building. Colonel Livermore has been most faithful and efficient in his duties as editor-in-chief of "Professional Memoirs." Capt. John Thames, M.C., detached as chief surgeon on this post, is serving now only until his successor arrives. Captain Thames and Mrs. Thames and his family will leave for station at Camp A. A. Humphreys, probably next week.

Col. George P. Ahearn is secretary of the new officers' club formed on this post. The steward, He Know, who has been a comfort to all on this post for the past fifteen years, presided over the kitchen and dining room at the officers' club house, and is known by every Engineer officer, decided he would continue to live and to serve the corps of officers and their families he knew, so he has moved with the regiment to the officers' club at Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Lewis entertained friends on Sunday last by a ride to Annapolis by automobile and dinner at Carvel Hall, returning here at night.

At the post chapel mass celebration at 9:15 each Sunday morning Chaplain Duffy has the choir from St. Dominic's church to render the music.

The War College building of the Army on this post will become the headquarters of the administrative officers and the first house on the post will be the record office.

Washington Barracks, July 12, 1919.

Draft records from approximately five thousand draft boards throughout the United States are being stored in houses on this post. About thirteen buildings, until recently occupied as barracks, for troops of Corps of Engineers, band barracks, school buildings and every available house space have been taken over in which to store these records of some twenty-four or twenty-five million persons. Due to the lack of clerical force and space these records are now filed as dead storage; preservation rather than accessibility being the order of necessity. Congress has appropriated \$8,500,000 to be used in the filing and reclassifying of these records, for the employment of the necessary help. It is the intention of The Adjutant General of the Army, to whose care these draft records were turned over by the Provost Marshal, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, by the request of the Secretary of War, to refile and properly arrange these records in shape for reference. Mr. L. A. Rosafy has been placed in charge of this gigantic task as chief clerk of Selective Service, Record Division, War Department.

Capt. John Thames, M.C., Mrs. Thames and Miss Mary Louise Thames took their departure for Camp A. A. Humphreys yesterday. Miss Elizabeth Thames will visit friends in the city a few weeks before joining her parents.

The following assignments of quarters on this post have been made: Quarters No. 1, Brig. Gen. S. Heintzelman; 2, Col. A. L. Conger; 3, Brig. Gen. O. King; 4, Col. G. E. Spalding; 5, Col. E. T. Collins; 6, Col. S. H. Wadhams; 7, Brig. Gen. H. C. Bishop and Col. M. E. Locke; 8, Major Gen. James W. McAndrew; 9, Brig. Gen. H. A. Smith; 10, Brig. Gen. D. E. Nolan; 11, Brig. Gen. Preston Brown; 12, Col. James B. Gowen; 13, Brig. Gen. Main Craig; 14, Brig. Gen. W. B. Buritt; 15, Col. H. Erickson. Only Brig. Gen. Preston Brown has moved on the post as yet. The others will take possession within the next few weeks.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Bishop is acting post commander and commandant of the Army War College during the two months' leave of Major Gen. James W. McAndrew who, accompanied by Mrs. McAndrew, has departed for a trip to the Pacific coast.

Major J. N. Thornd, supply officer for the post, Mrs. Thornd and their two young daughters, Miss Elsa Thornd and little Leslie Thornd, will make their home at the quarters across the parade from their present house.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 8, 1919.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Watt, who have been spending a week in New York to be with their son, Morgan Watt, who is attached to the U.S.S. North Dakota, have returned to their home in the yard. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Shepherd are spending two weeks in Brooklyn, to be with their son, Lieut. A. G. Shepherd, attached to the U.S.S. New York.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. William H. Bell had a dinner Thursday evening for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fichteler, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Tyler had a buffet supper at Virginia Beach Friday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus Norton, U.S.A. Major Norton, who recently returned from overseas, spent the Fourth with Mrs. Norton and children, who are guests of Mrs. Norton's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Reid.

Mrs. Basil Manly has left for Jamestown, R.I., where she will join her brother, Major James Hughes, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Marion Hughes, of Washington, and spend the summer.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, jr., had a dinner Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Hutchison, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. F. Marshall and Major and Mrs. H. M. Smith, U.S.M.C.

Col. and Mrs. G. L. Magruder, U.S.A., and Miss Magruder are guests at Mrs. John Webb's, Colonial avenue. Major John R. Bense, U.S.A., was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Grandy, Freemason street, on the Fourth, leaving in the evening for his home in Bernardsville, N.J., accompanied by his son and daughter, Master Henry Bense and Miss Evelyn Bense, who have been guests of Miss Julia Grandy and Master Selden Grandy for several weeks.

Surg. and Mrs. E. L. McNearman, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in the Stratford, Ghent. Miss Ingrid Westcott, of Washington, is the guest of the Misses Sprattling, Naval Hospital Park. Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Snelling and little son, who have been guests at Virginia Beach for several weeks, have returned to Norfolk, and Lieutenant Snelling has joined his ship, the U.S.S. Nevada, in New York. Lieut. Comdr. and

(Continued on page 1618.)

THE
STETSON
SHOE

*Men in the Service
Who are leaving Military for Civil-
ian Life will find that Stetson Shoes
will fill their Civilian Require-
ments satisfactorily and completely.
Exclusive Agencies for the Stetson
Shoe both Military and Civilian in all
principal Cities and near Camp Towns.*

STETSON SHOPS.

INC.

DISTRIBUTORS OF THE STETSON-SHOE CO.'S PRODUCTS

NEW YORK
5 EAST 42nd STREET
143 BROADWAY



CHICAGO, ILL.
MARQUETTE BUILDING
DEARBORN ST. AT ADAMS ST.

Norfolk—Continued from page 1619.

Mrs. John Rankin is guests at the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. Rankin is attached to the U.S.S. Wyoming. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carroll also are guests at the Hotel Monroe. Col. Charles W. Watts arrived Thursday to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Nash, in Portsmouth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, jr., are guests at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Nuttman, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McKinney, at Edgewater, have returned to Washington. Miss Sarah Sprattling has left to spend the month of July at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's cottage, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. V. E. Caldwell, who have been living at Graydon Park, have moved to the naval base. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby and family have left for Athens, Ga., where they will be the guests of Capt. Brumby's mother, Mrs. Wallis Brumby.

Miss Ernestine Coleman, who has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, has returned to her home, Saranac Lake, N.Y., accompanied by Miss Fechteler, who will be her guest for several weeks. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Kays have left for Phoenix, Ariz., where they will be guests of Lieut. Comdr. Kay's mother, Mrs. Emory Kays. Ensign Beverly Hart, who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hart, Portsmouth, has joined his ship, the U.S.S. Pocahontas.

Brig. Gen. William B. Dashiell, U.S.A., who returned recently from overseas to his home in Rome, Ga., has sailed, accompanied by Mrs. Dashiell and his aunt, Mrs. Bettie Sykes, of Norfolk, for Honolulu, where he is ordered to command Schofield Barracks. Lieut. Comdr. Clyde G. West, U.S.S. Wyoming, is spending some time with Mrs. West at her apartment in the Rudwell, Portsmouth. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Clebourne are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Lassiter, Olney road. Rear Admiral F. R. Harris has taken the Terry cottage, Virginia Beach, for the summer.

Mrs. L. A. Davidson and children have left for Wayneboro, Va., to spend the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Blair Wilson and little son are spending some time at Pocahontas cottage, Virginia Beach. Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Christy are spending some time at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Captain Christy is attached to the U.S.S. Wyoming.

21ST INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort George Wright, Wash., July 5, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Nix were hosts at a unique "tutut" party on May 19, when many from the post helped celebrate the birthday anniversary of the captain. The house was gaily decorated with wild flowers and the table was arranged in a color scheme of red and white. Mrs. Nix was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John McKee, and the guests were Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Byrne, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Eaden, Hewetson, McKee, Hones, Biles, Lieut. and Mesdames Fields, Hallenbeck, Caesar, Proctor, Butler and Miss Emily Clayton and Lieut. Carl Wilson.

Miss Emily Clayton, of San Diego, has been house guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Hallenbeck for over a month and has been the honoree at several parties. Capt. and Mrs. Hones entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Clayton, and Lieut. Barnhill was host at a theater party for Miss Clayton. Mrs. Hallenbeck accompanied her guest to Portland on Saturday last and will make a week's visit in that city and be joined by Chaplain Hallenbeck, on a ten-day leave.

Capt. Alfred Biles, Capt. William Hones, jr., and Lieut. Melvin Fields have all received orders to proceed to Hoboken for service "overseas."

Mrs. Hones entertained on Thursday last for Lieut. and Mrs. Proctor and Major and Mrs. Richard K. Smith. Mrs. Smith was hostess at a dinner and bridge on Friday night for Major and Mrs. Byrne, Capt. and Mrs. Nix, Capt. and Mrs. Hones and Lieut. and Mrs. Proctor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Proctor entertained at dinner and bridge on June 14. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Sepulveda have their mother, Mrs. J. C. Sepulveda, of San Francisco, as house guest. Lieutenant Barnhill accompanied a trainload of men ordered discharged at Camp Grant last week, and is the guest of friends in Chicago for several days.

Mrs. Sepulveda entertained at luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Biles the day they left for New York. Mrs. Biles will be a guest at the Hotel Holley, New York city, until her husband's return from France. Mrs. Melvin Fields accompanied her husband to New York on Sunday last and will be the guest of friends in Philadelphia until Lieutenant Fields returns from France.

Several of the officers from this post entered the sports at the Fourth of July Carnival held at Cœur d'Alene, among them being Lieut. Paul Caesar, whose speed boat won second in several of the races, and Lieut. Hugh Coburn and Thomas Cherry, who were entered in the aquatic sports. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert Proctor, who have won many honors in tennis in and around Los Angeles, have been playing in the championship series of the Spokane Tennis Club here the past week and were runners-up in the mixed doubles, and Mrs. Proctor played the finals in the women's singles.

Capt. John McKee, who was injured at Chateau-Thierry and who has been in command of Headquarters Company of this

regiment for several months, has been ordered to Letterman Hospital for treatment, and accompanied by Mrs. McKee left for San Francisco on Friday. Their address is the Hotel Stewart.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Wear have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying Quarters IIB.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Butler were supper guests of Mrs. Sepulveda on July 4.

The regimental baseball team is gaining with every game in the City League, being tied for second place by their victory over the S. A. C. of Spokane.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lon Hyde left on June 20 for Vancouver to join the 2d Battalion Alaskan Service. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler were hosts at a Dutch party in honor of Mrs. J. C. Sepulveda on Monday night. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Sepulveda, Captain Wechsler and the guest of honor, Mrs. J. C. Sepulveda, of San Francisco.

Captain Clark, Quartermaster Auditor, has been at the post for three weeks, and is the guest of Captain Wechsler, who was a host at dinner at the Davenport on Monday night, entertaining for Major and Mrs. Byrne and Miss Kathryn and Captain Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Byrne had as dinner guests on Tuesday night Mrs. Sepulveda and Mrs. J. C. Sepulveda and Captain Wechsler.

Col. Walter Gordon, who as major general commanded the 6th Division in France, has been assigned to this regiment and is expected by the fifteenth of the month.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 7, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. Allison gave a dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lytle and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bond. Major T. Caton, ordered to Fort Leavenworth as instructor in the Army Service Schools, was instructor at the schools before they were disbanded at the time of the Mexican trouble.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, Major and Mrs. Straub, Miss Blanche Boyer of Salt Lake City, Utah, Miss Dorothy Gordon, Mrs. A. B. Warfield, Mrs. A. T. Wuthers, Major Anderson, Captain Ingle, Lieut. Highfield, Gilbert, Gibson, Teague, Jacob and Mr. Humphrey Biddle were guests at a supper given Fourth of July by the Misses Coo and Roseville Curry in Leavenworth following the hop at Pope Hall.

Maj. Gen. J. W. McAndrew, chief of staff A.E.F., recently returned from France, was the guest of Col. Sedgwick Rice on Monday. Gen. and Mrs. McAndrew spent several days last week in Kansas City en route to Seattle. Before going to France in 1917 as colonel in command of the 18th Infantry, 1st Division, General McAndrew had been the colonel in command of the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth ten months. General McAndrew now is commandant of the War College at Washington. He wears eleven bars denoting service in former wars, and decorations won in the last war. The decorations include: D.S.M., Victory Medal, Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus (Italian), Croix de Guerre with two palms, Order of Leopold, Order of St. Michael and St. George. He has been in the Indian wars, Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection and the Cuban Occupation.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Dukes arrived from overseas duty last week. He had been in France and Germany for the past year and most of the time as an adjutant at headquarters of the A.E.F. Colonel Dukes will remain with his family for several weeks, when he will go to Washington for duty at the War College. Colonel Dukes was at Fort Leavenworth for many years at post headquarters and with the Army Service Schools. When America entered the World War he was commissioned as a reserve officer and has been promoted until he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, commandant of the Army Service Schools, arrived Saturday with his family and they are occupying quarters at 2 Scott avenue until the commandant's quarters are ready. Mrs. John Bohn is improving in health at the sanitarium in Albuquerque, N.M., where she has been for six weeks. Captain Bohn arrived last week from France and is now with Mrs. Bohn.

Mrs. Samuel Smoke left Tuesday for Columbia, Mo., where she and Major Smoke will make their future home. Before leaving the garrison she was the guest for several days of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ebon Swift. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Boies, daughter and son-in-law of Major and Mrs. Smoke, and who have been their guests for several weeks, left last Monday for Cheyenne, Wyo., making the trip in their automobile. Lieut. Joseph Cranston, who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cranston, in Leavenworth, for the past month, left Saturday for New York, to sail for duty in France.

Several months ago it was announced that the Signal School, which used to be a part of the Army Service Schools at this post, would be removed from Leavenworth to some other point in order to develop it as a separate institution. Congressman Anthony requested officials at the War Department to reconsider such action, strongly urging the advisability of maintaining the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, where its value is of much greater service to the Army at large in connection with the work of the Army Service School. Major Gen. Charles H.

Muir, the new commandant of the schools, has also advised the maintaining of the Signal School here, and Colonel Saltzman, of the Signal Corps, last week said that the recommendation would probably be followed.

First Lieut. Edward Crowley, who has been eighteen months in France, returned Saturday to Leavenworth. He is a brother of Mrs. C. G. Startevant, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Startevant, 49th Inf.

One thousand people witnessed the boxing bouts at the post gymnasium on July 4. The first number on the program was the battle royal. Five colored men from Fort Leavenworth participated in the fracas. There was little fighting done. The semi-final was the best event on the program. This bout was between Butcher Smith, of Kansas City, and Spider Costan, of Cincinnati. Smith put up a game fight, but was unable to stand up against his opponent. He took a great deal of punishment from Costan, who is the cleverest man seen here in years. A special bout was put on by Jack McCarty and Young Dundee, both from the Disciplinary Barracks. McCarty easily outclassed his inexperienced opponent, knocking him out after one minute and a-half fighting. The final bout was between Barry and Dean. Dean had the best of Barry until he landed a foot, which caused the referee to give the decision to Barry.

The 49th Infantry baseball team played the Grand Billiard Hall team of Kansas City here on Sunday. The 49th is a fast team, but had to travel at a swift pace to beat the visiting team. The 49th has been without the services of its star pitcher for the last month. He has been home on a furlough.

CAMP CUSTER.

Camp Custer, Mich., July 10, 1919.

The Demobilization Group will cease to operate here on or before July 24, and officers and the personnel engaged in discharge work will be transferred to Camp Dodge or Camp Lee. The transfer order will affect twenty-six officers and sixty field clerks. Seventy-five enlisted men will also be transferred.

Further reduction in the personnel, such as the disbanding of the provost guard and reduction of supply and utility organizations, will bring the strength of Camp Custer down to about 700 men by August 1. This is a considerable change when we remember that the camp housed about 43,000 a year ago, and has been the temporary home of three divisions during their demobilization.

Col. R. C. Langdon, 10th Inf., has been detailed as recruiting officer for the district around Camp Custer. Lieut. Col. A. M. Pardee is at present camp executive officer, and Major Robert F. Glen is camp adjutant.

Capt. George A. Hunt, of the Demobilization Group, has returned to camp after a leave of fifteen days, during which time he visited with parents and relatives in New York, Hartford, and Springfield, Mass. Capt. H. A. Saunders was slightly injured in an automobile accident Sunday when one of the Government cars collided with the machine driven by Captain Saunders.

Mrs. Floyd Cowles arranged an old-fashioned country social at her home in Battle Creek, on Friday. About sixty officers enjoyed the event.

Among the guests at the Roosevelt Community House are Col. and Mrs. E. A. Fry, Col. and Mrs. H. N. Preston, Col. and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Lieutenant Colonel Gillis and his son, Major and Mrs. Paul Murray, Major and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Chaplain, E. L. Miers, with wife and daughter; Lieutenant Carroll, with his mother, Mrs. E. C. Carroll, and sister, Miss Katherine Carroll. Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson also are stopping at the Roosevelt Community House.

A terrific wind, sand and rain storm caused considerable disturbance here yesterday afternoon, tipping over several automobiles and blowing boxes of light articles a great distance.

NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound, Wash., July 7, 1919.

Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field entertained on Tuesday evening at their regular monthly reception and dance for officers and their families at the commandant's quarters. The house was attractively decorated and an orchestra from the Station Band under the direction of Bandmaster Thomas furnished music for dancing. A number of games of chess and cards were played. At a midnight buffet supper Mrs. C. O. Fewel, wife of Commander C. C. Fewel, U.S.N., and Mrs. M. Schiff, wife of Lieut. M. Schiff, U.S.N., presided over the coffee urns.

In honor of their house guest, Mrs. George J. Zinn, of Seward, Alaska, Capt. Luther E. Gregory, C. E. Corps, and Mrs. Gregory entertained at an informal dinner party Tuesday. Later the party attended the reception and dance at the commandant's. The guests were Mrs. Luckel, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank Luckel, U.S.N.; Miss Helen Pennell, of San Francisco; Mrs. George John Zinn and Lieut. E. J. Barnes.

Miss Julia Field, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Field, and Miss Lorraine Usher, daughter of Lieut. W. W. Usher, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Usher, left the yard on Wednesday for Seabeck, on Hood Canal, to attend the Girls' Conference, which opened sessions that day.

The many friends at this yard of Rear Admiral Robert E. Coonts, U.S.N., are pleased to learn that he has been ordered to command Division 6, which will be a part of the big fleet to come to this yard late in the summer. Admiral Coonts was formerly on duty as commandant of this station and was relieved from that duty last September by Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., the present commandant.

Cour. C. J. O'Leary, P.G.C., and Mrs. O'Leary and son, Ensign Forrest O'Leary, and daughter, Miss Carol O'Leary, motored to Lake Keelchelus in the Cascade Mountains last week for the week-end.

ARMY CIRCLES.

Bishop Paige and Mrs. Paige, of Spokane, are spending a few weeks at "Saint's Rest," a suburb of Port Townsend. On Tuesday their son, Chaplain Paige, entertained with a dinner in their honor at "Linger Longer Lodge." Major and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard being invited to dine with them.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stone arranged an enjoyable bridge party at the Fort Flagler Club last Friday evening. The guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stone were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Mages, Capt. and Mrs. Carrieco, Lieut. and Mrs. Mount, Miss Mount, Miss Marquart, Captain Marquart and Lieutenant Anderson.

Capt. Frank Powell, of Fort Elagier, spent last week-end with relatives in Oregon. Lieut. and Mrs. Mount are entertaining their sister, Miss Mount, of Portland, who has been their house guest for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. Bingham left for Fort Worden this week to go to their new station at Tampa, Fla.

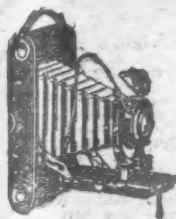
HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 24, 1919.

Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. Frank Caum and Mrs. John F. Conklin were at home to their friends Tuesday at Colonel Heard's quarters in Hydrangea circle. The 17th Cavalry Band played an enjoyable program of music. Lieut. and Mrs. Alphonse Stockle were hosts at dinner Tuesday for the bachelor officers of the 2d Squadron. Present were Capt. Francis Boucher, Lieut. Harry Mewshaw, C. H. Bent, John A. McLoughlin, C. B. Coldwell, Bradley and Powers. Miss Emma Wodehouse was as her guest Miss Von Tempky, from Maui.

On Tuesday many of the officers and ladies of the post were present at ladies' night at the 17th Cavalry club house. Dancing and cards were the diversions. Capt. and Mrs. William Chillingworth have as their guest for the week Captain Chillingworth's mother from Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Ayer entertained with three tables of bridge on Monday night. The players were Major and Mrs. W. A. Christenson, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Rudin, Mrs. Percie Renfro and Mrs. Ayer. Mrs. Renfro and Mr. Rudin held high scores.

Mrs. George E. Glessner, Mrs. Leon Ryder, Mrs. Archie Goff and Mrs. Leo Steiner motored into Honolulu on Thurs-



The Special Kodaks

EVERY improvement that can possibly contribute to greater photographic efficiency, is incorporated in the Specials. Anastigmat lens speed, Optimo shutter precision, Range Finder focusing, the Auto-graphic feature—in fact, perfection in the minutest details of construction and finish—all this in pocket cameras that retain the Kodak simplicity.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.

and is staying at Waikiki Beach. The Beaver is mother ship of the submarines now en route to Honolulu. Dr. and Mrs. Corey entertained at a small bridge for Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher.

NAVY NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

All the Navy nominations of July 10, save those of the three captains to be permanent rear admirals (first paragraph), and the four captains to be temporary rear admirals, were confirmed by the Senate on July 15.

Nominations received by the Senate July 10, 1919.
(Briefed in our issue of July 12.)

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Captains to be rear admirals: H. P. Jones from April 1, 1919; C. P. Plunkett from April 1919; J. Strauss from June 30, 1919.

Commanders to be captains: W. S. Croley (additional number) from Aug. 15, 1918; O. J. Jackson from Oct. 11, 1918; Frank B. Upham from Dec. 16, 1918; C. D. Stearns from April 7, 1919; P. Symington from June 30, 1919.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: L. S. Shapley from July 1, 1918; A. P. Fairchild from Oct. 11, 1918; B. B. Wygant and B. O. Allen from Aug. 15, 1918; W. N. Vernou from Dec. 16, 1918.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: E. B. Woodworth from July 1, 1917; H. G. Fuller from Jan. 28, 1918; E. A. Wolleson, C. B. Mayo, F. C. Starr and C. F. Russell from July 1, 1918; C. A. Dunn, J. W. Lewis and J. J. Manning from Aug. 15, 1918; G. G. Day, Sec. 27; R. R. Mann, Oct. 11; H. T. Dyer, Nov. 7; C. O. Gill, Nov. 12; A. T. Beauregard, Dec. 16, 1918.

Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants: From March 7, 1918, A. R. Simpson, E. M. Williams and G. M. Lowry; from June 8, 1918, J. A. Byers, E. O. McDonnell, H. Dodd, H. B. Grow, J. A. Saunders, R. D. Moore, W. S. Delany, S. B. Robinson, R. E. Schurman, H. W. Scofield and B. M. Thompson; from July 1, 1918, H. Eris, C. W. McNair, O. M. Forster, J. Wilbur, E. H. McKitterick and L. R. Brown; from Jan. 7, 1919, J. C. Jones, Jr., J. L. Hill, N. C. Gillette, L. T. DuBois, W. E. P. Blandy, E. L. Woodside, G. B. Davis, P. H. Dunbar, Jr., G. W. Wolf, R. Dudley, J. E. Brenner and K. E. Hintze.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) from June 5, 1918: W. P. Portz, J. M. Shoemaker, E. V. M. Isaacs, R. M. Forston, D. Dupre, R. Burhen, F. P. Culbert, P. McC. Rhea, P. O. Morgan, F. G. Richards, C. E. Lewis, J. Schlossbach, J. H. Chadwick and A. Landis.

Midshipmen to be ensigns from June 7, 1919: M. VanCleave and H. A. Walker.

Surg. J. T. Kennedy to be a medical inspector in the Navy, with rank of commander from Oct. 15, 1917.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors, rank of captain: A. Farenholt from Oct. 15, 1917; M. S. Elliott from Jan. 1, 1918; D. N. Carpenter from Feb. 1, 1918.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors with rank of commander: From Oct. 15, 1917, A. M. Fantleroy, J. P. Traynor and J. L. Nelson; from Jan. 1, 1918, C. G. Grieve, J. D. Manchester, J. S. Woodward and J. A. Randall; from Feb. 1, 1918, B. G. Heiner; from July 1, 1918, O. J. Mink; from Feb. 8, 1919, H. W. Smith.

P. A. Surg. M. Boland to be a surgeon, rank of lieutenant commander, from July 1, 1918.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Boone to be a P. A. surgeon, rank of lieutenant, from April 22, 1918.

Assistant surgeons, U.S.N.R.F., to be assistant surgeons in Navy, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from Dec. 10, 1918: R. B. Anderson and I. Pope, Jr.

Assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons with rank of lieutenant: From Feb. 4, 1918, J. D. Hallock and M. E. Harrison; from July 30, 1918, T. J. Daly, Jr.

Dental surgeons to be assistant dental surgeons, rank of lieutenant (j.g.): From Feb. 20, 1917, G. G. Franier and O. S. Ziesel; from May 8, 1917, O. T. Lynes; from July 8, 1917, L. F. Snyder, G. E. Nicholas, F. S. Weir, L. C. Frost and A. A. Norwick; from July 30, 1917, A. B. Ward and E. D. Jarboe; from Oct. 16, 1917, S. O. Glayton, J. M. Campbell and J. A. Walsh; from Nov. 1, 1917, B. L. Cohen; from Feb. 9, 1918, H. B. McCreery, G. A. Collins and J. P. McGrath.

Chaplains to be chaplains with rank of captain from July 1, 1918: G. L. Bayard and M. C. Gleason.

Acting chaplains to be chaplains with rank of lieutenant (j.g.): R. L. Lewis from March 4, 1919; W. W. Elder from March 23, 1919.

Naval Constr. L. B. McBride to be a naval constructor with rank of commander from Dec. 21, 1918.

Assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors with rank of lieutenant: J. C. Hunsaker from April 1, 1918; E. R. Norton and A. W. Carmichael from June 9, 1919.

P. A. paymasters to be paymasters with rank of lieutenant commander from July 1, 1918: E. A. Cobey and R. S. Chew, Jr.

Boatswains to be chief boatswains from Jan. 11, 1919: G. B. Llewellyn, W. A. Fulkerson, E. L. Jones, W. O. Milligan, E. R. Wroughton, W. C. Carpenter, C. L. Greene and J. Reilly.

Gunners to be chief gunners: From Feb. 15, 1918, P. Petry, F. Evans and D. F. Mulvihill; from Jan. 13, 1919, A. T. Brill, M. Garland, J. C. Heck, A. Boquet, S. Thompson, A. S. Rollins, W. T. Hall, E. Richter, A. E. Bentfield, J. Harder, J. J. Welch, C. O. Stots and G. W. Waldo.

Machinists to be chief machinists: From Dec. 28, 1918, O. T. Miller, W. S. Belknap, J. J. Coyle, G. C. Lacock and A. Hengst; V. F. LeVerne from Jan. 2, 1919.

Carpenters to be chief carpenters from Nov. 1, 1918: L. T. Herrman and R. B. Piek.

Pharmacists to be chief pharmacists from Oct. 9, 1918: J. Haupt and C. E. Reinhardt.

Pay clerks to be chief pay clerks: A. Riggins from April 17, 1918; T. C. Edgington from Sept. 24, 1918; R. C. Vasey from Dec. 30, 1918; M. E. Thronson from Jan. 19, 1919; W. H. Abbey from Jan. 22, 1919; H. S. Stubbs from Feb. 4, 1919; H. O. Lassiter from Feb. 20, 1919; W. C. Jahnke from March 15, 1919.

Promotion on retired list.

Lieutenants (j.g.) retired to be lieutenants, retired: W. E. Madden from March 8, 1919; H. B. Gilbert from March 19, 1919; J. F. Atkinson from April 6, 1919; C. S. Marston from May 3, 1919.

Ensign S. A. Wilson, retired, to be a lieutenant (j.g.), retired, from Jan. 1, 1919.

Boatswains retired to be chief boatswains retired: H. Feehan from Jan. 19, 1919; A. M. Smith from March 6, 1919.

Machinist M. A. Rooster, retired, to be a chief machinist retired from May 11, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE.

The nominations of July 10 include the following from the Regular Navy, for temporary service in the Navy:

Captains to be rear admirals (T): A. H. Seales from April 1, 1919; V. Blue (additional) from April 1, 1919; F. B. Bassett, Jr., from April 7, 1919; R. H. Jackson from June 30, 1919.

Commanders to be captains (T): H. E. Cook from April 1, 1919; J. M. Enochs from April 7, 1919; F. L. Sheffield (additional number) from June 30, 1919; H. C. Cooke from June 30, 1919.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders (T): B. C. Parker from April 1, 1919; C. O. Krakow from April 7, 1919.

Lieut. H. G. Fuller to be a lieutenant commander (T) from Aug. 31, 1917.

Ensigns to be lieutenant (j.g.) (T): E. Webb from July 1, 1918; J. C. Williams from Sept. 21, 1918.

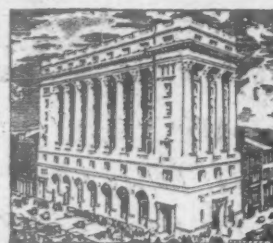
Pay Inspector R. Spear to be a pay director, rank of captain (T), from April 28, 1919.

Assistant paymasters, U.S.N.R.F., to be assistant paymaster, Navy, rank of ensign (T): C. E. Kitchen from Jan. 15, 1919; J. J. Lyman, April 1, 1919; C. C. Furr and M. R. Grady, June 15, 1919.

Pay clerks to be assistant paymaster with rank of ensign (T): C. C. Olinger and D. F. Zimmerman from July 1, 1918.

Acting pay clerks to be assistant paymasters with rank of ensign (T): From Feb. 1, 1919, W. A. White; from March 1, 1919, G. J. Oestham, F. J. Fleming and W. W. Manahan; from March 15, 1919, H. J. Gillen, J. H. Davis, H. T. Smith and C. J. Lander; from April 1, 1919, O. C. Pettit; from April 15, 1919, H. Schwartz, H. McInturf and C. W. Albrecht; from

Men of the Army and Navy



No matter where you may be sent for training, you can—by the Banking by Mail plan—deposit your funds in this bank, which affords absolute safety for every dollar.

We also make a specialty of serving Army, Navy and Marine Corps men by the allotment plan.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H. Streets, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

May 1, 1919, D. W. Robinson and J. W. Towery; from June 15, 1919, G. H. Upton and J. J. Solosky.

Civil engineers to be civil engineers (T) with rank of captain: From March 24, 1919, R. E. Bankenhuis, K. Smith and G. S. Burrell.

Naval Constr. L. B. McBride to be a naval constructor with rank of captain (T) from March 24, 1919.

Assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors with rank of commander (T) from March 24, 1919: J. C. Hunsaker, E. R. Norton and R. D. Weyerbacher.

Carpenters to be assistant naval constructors with rank of lieutenant (j.g.) (T): R. M. Munson from Oct. 15, 1918; E. J. Leahy from Dec. 14, 1918; J. Reid, Jr., from May 15, 1919.

Carpenters to be chief carpenters (T): A. Erickson from March 15, 1919; M. A. Beach, May 15, 1919.

Chief quartermasters to be ensigns (T): H. S. Bogan from Dec. 15, 1918; W. R. Brown, April 15, 1919; J. T. Suderman, May 15, 1919; W. L. Lewis, June 1, 1919.

Boatswains to be chief boatswains (T): J. C. Baldwin, May 15, 1919; W. G. Platt, June 15, 1919.

Gunr. P. B. Chiles to be ensign (T) from May 15, 1919.

Gunr. A. De Graw to be a chief gunner (T) from June 15, 1919.

Warrant officers to be ensigns (T): From June 1, 1919, J. L. Albice, J. E. Jackson and M. A. Schur; from May 1, 1919, A. M. McMahon, W. Miller and K. Sommerfeld.

Enlisted men to be ensigns (T) from May 1, 1919: W. Olsen, F. Schweinhoffer and J. C. Dallas.

Warrant officers to be ensigns (T): From March 1, 1919, G. V. Moray, A. L. Holcomb, C. W. Hinda, A. B. Smith, R. Parrott and G. Walker; from March 15, 1919, C. G. Langdon and F. A. Smith; from April 1, 1919, L. C. Wishard, M. W. Palmer and T. G. Powers.

Enlisted men to be ensigns (T) from April 1, 1919: F. T. Middleton, F. L. Arms and B. M. Fairbanks.

Pharmacists to be chief pharmacists (T): From April 15, 1919, W. F. Bly, D. M. Hervey, T. L. Hildreth, G. F. Lyon, R. D. Anderson, H. Austin, H. B. Chaffield, J. P. Conroy, C. H. Dean, J. E. Durkin, L. E. Greenough, H. H. Hogan, R. Holmes, J. K. Holmes, W. H. Huston, R. Martin, F. D. Mearns, W. J. Riney, K. M. Smith, W. L. Stewart and J. A. Libbon; from May 1, 1919, H. P. Knowles, J. J. Lergenmiller, H. E. Randolph, H. J. Ryan, C. B. Steen, J. O. E. Hummel, W. A. Jackson, C. O. Kimball, R. W. King, W. C. Magoon, F. B. Redman, L. Rowe, E. E. Weaver and G. O. Wildasin; from May 15, 1919, E. F. Aroa, E. M. Dunphy, W. F. Sheridan, W. E. Bartle, W. F. Croll, J. K. Diamond, C. Duchesney, A. L. Eldridge, A. J. Henschling, E. E. Irwin, B. C. Jones, J. A. Kirkpatrick, T. F. McGehee, J. H. Moxer, A. B. Montgomery, F. E. O'Reilly, L. W. Rider, H. Ryden, N. L. Saunders, H. Tolderlund, T. B. Wiggins, F. G. Wetherell, J. Levensaler, J. H. Reed, H. L. Rogers and W. Zur-Linden; from June 15, 1919, E. A. Rozes, L. E. Bote and C. Beasley.

Machinists to be chief machinists (T): S. S. Halliburton from March 1, 1919; S. B. Thornton from March 15, 1919.

Temporary promotion on retired list.

Lieutenants retired to be lieutenant commanders retired (T): S. A. Wilson from Jan. 1, 1919; J. L. Fox from April 29, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS FROM NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The confirmations of July 15 include the following from the Naval Reserve Force for temporary service in the Regular Navy:

Staff.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant surgeons in Navy with rank of lieutenant (j.g.) (T) from June 15, 1919: A. E. Man, L. Humphreys, H. O. Weber, A. H. Cechs, E. F. Slater, R. M. Little, W. P. Keene, M. H. Hood, B. O. Miller, I. P. Conroy, C. O. Hanger, W. J. Wald, R. U. Whitehead, G. A. Schaub, M. Kelly, W. A. Gills, A. A. Marshall, P. P. McMurdo, H. W. Croop, M. Silverman, J. A. Topper, J. W. Green, E. M. Steger, H. E. Murphy, C. J. Robertson, J. I. Yohannan, J. C. W. Taylor, S. W. Connor, C. P. McGill, L. M. French, W. C. Alden, M. S. Mathis, R. F. Schanz, H. L. Dyer, F. A. Howell, T. O. Quirk, C. E. Smith, A. G. Ireland, E. E. Dockrey, F. H. Townner, T. C. Eley, H. G. Hughes, A. L. Potter, J. S. Burgess, G. L. Robillard, L. F. Oraver, A. H. Sweet, J. P. Currey, F. Cope, J. H. Mackay, R. U. Whitehead, G. A. Schaub, O. Wheatley, C. D. Sankinson, Jr., P. E. Hynes, H. O. Kelley, H. B. Spaulding, J. E. Fetherston, A. H. Faber, B. N. Wright, A. S. Grunsner, A. J. Callaghan, K. S. Davis, J. N. Gehlen, R. F. Mullin, J. W. Wear, Jr., C. N. Smith, G. R. Peis, W. G. Rowe, J. G. Davis, A. B. Schier, T. F. Long, F. O. Bell, W. A. Simpson, W. S. Bunkley, J. J. Horton, A. H. Ehrenclou, G. B. Kenny, R. D. Mackey, D. C. McBride, E. E. Sullivan, W. J. Rogers, G. G. Herman, G. P. Quinn, E. J. Leutaker, J. H. Harris, B. H. Adams, I. A. Rankin, W. G. Haunberg, D. Lastinger, W. O. Lyon, F. Ludwig, F. L. Hughes, C. R. Currier, E. L. Tracy, H. L. Fourcrouse, O. B. Spalding, W. W. Wild, L. W. Ebegetner, D. E. Horriggan, N. S. Betts, E. B. Todd, A. H. Flicker, J. H. Branan, M. B. Gismann, L. B. Sartin, V. B. Riden, F. Sabiston, A. H. Aldridge, L. H. Griggs, F. P. Dwinell, J. P. Bowles, G. M. Le Gallie, O. W. Brunson, C. D. Miller, J. E. Purdy, J. P. Gilmer, F. C. Ralston, D. W. Eisenberg, S. Walker, Jr., F. H. Webster, H. C. Gifford, J. D. Blackwood, Jr., D. C. Thompson, W. B. Angell, L. O. Merrill, H. E. Farley, G. M. Malkin, B. G. Baker, Z. A. Barker, J. B. Bostick.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant engineers in Navy, rank of lieutenant (j.g.) (T): From March 3, 1919, C. W. Corryell, H. K. Hughes, O. B. Watkins, E. M. Frost and H. L. Voight; from March 8, 1919, H. F. L. Pfohl, E. D. Griffin and F. E. Hayes, Jr.; from June 15, 1919, A. M. Campbell, R. E. Hancock, P. F. Fagan, C. C. Mathis and W. W. Schneider.

Dental Surg. E. N. Cochran, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant dental surgeon, Navy, with rank of lieutenant (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant dental surgeons in Navy with rank of lieutenant (j.g.) (T) from June 15, 1919: N. S. Duggan, W. J. Rogers, O. H. Webster, M. P. Kane, C. E. Detmer, F. B. Ferrill, H. H. Hursch, H. O. Miller, A. C. Tranchina, E. B. Howell, P. H. MacInnis, D. A. Doherty, G. S. Maynard, J. E. Sullivan, A. C. Tollinger, E. Laughlin, J. A. Waters, B. J. Fitzgerald, C. B. Morse, B. H. Barton, T. W. Spear and J. J. Spring.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. D. Rowe, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant paymaster, Navy, rank of ensign (T), from Dec. 1, 1918.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. Lerner, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant naval constructor, Navy, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from May 15, 1919.

(Continued on page 1620.)

PEARL HARBOR NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., June 14, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips and baby moved into town on Tuesday and will be at the McDonald Hotel until the sailing of the July transport. Lieutenant Phillips goes to his home in Maryland to await orders. Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell and two children arrived on the last transport and will occupy the house vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. Lazar entertained at five tables of bridge Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher. Those playing, besides the guests of honor, were Mesdames McKay, Martin, Strasser, Breyer, Raguet and Corey, of Pearl Harbor; Mesdames Ridgway, Chapin, Quincy, Mather, Mann, Craig, Compila, Crawford, Willford, Hawkins and Argo motoring over from Port Kamehameha. Comdr. and Mrs. McKay entertained at a dinner Thursday in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher, the other guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raguet and Dr. and Mrs. Anderson. After dinner bridge was played.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raguet entertained at five tables of bridge in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher Friday evening, other guests including Comdr. and Mrs. McKay, Major and Mrs. Moses, Colonel Beaumont, U.S.M.C., Col. and Mrs. Seigle from Schofield, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Corey, Ensign and Mrs. Strasser.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson are leaving on the next transport for station at Puget Sound. Dr. Anderson has been relieved by Dr. Fugaley, who arrived on the last transport with his wife and two children. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, who have been at the Young Hotel, will occupy their quarters. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Martin entertained Saturday at a dinner in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, other guests coming in later for dancing.

Honolulu, H.T., June 21, 1919.

Lieutenant Morse's young son has recently arrived to spend his summer vacation with his father. Lieut. and Mrs. Morse are located at Mrs. Gray's, on Waikiki Beach. Mary Lee Martin entertained at a party for the little children of the yard Tuesday afternoon. Her guests were Helen and Conde Saguet, Kathleen Lazar, Betty Moses, Elaine Sutton, Margaret Fugaley.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieutenant Adams, has arrived and taken a cottage on Waikiki Beach. Lieutenant Adams is on one of the submarines to arrive at Pearl Harbor next week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Allen, of Waiipahu, entertained Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raguet and children and Ensign and Mrs. Strasser at a house party on the beach over the weekend.

Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher entertained at a dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. McKay, Major and Mrs. Moses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raguet, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Martin and Lieutenant Commander Carry. Bridge followed.

Mrs. Fred G. W. Cooper, of Pearl Harbor, entertained at the Outrigger Club on Thursday at a swimming tea, complimenting Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Louise Fletcher. Mrs. Gyax, wife of Commander Gyax, in command of the Beaver, has arrived

This is the Well

that holds all moisture
and gives you a clean, cool, dry
smoke every time you smoke

The Wellington

THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

Many shapes
from which
you can
choose.



The
Wellington
is the most
popular pipe
in the world.

Genuine French
Briar—75c and
up.

This trade-mark is not
only on the Wellington,
but is also the mark of
greatest pipe value on
many other grades of
pipes.



Good dealers everywhere
sell W. D. C. Pipes.

WILLIAM DEMUTH & CO., New York

N.R.F. to temporary service Navy—Continued from page 1619.

Ensigns, U.S.N.R.F., to be ensigns, Navy (T): From Dec. 1, 1918, W. S. Gabel; from Jan. 15, 1919, H. W. Abrahams and A. B. Robinson; from March 1, 1919, R. A. Cox; from April 15, 1919, G. W. Caldwell; from April 20, 1919, C. Aronoff. Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy (T) from April 22, 1919: W. T. Burgess, T. V. Corey, J. S. Bush, W. H. Gregg, M. P. Wilson, J. J. O'Brien, W. H. Potter, J. P. McCarthy, R. A. Runyan, A. E. Bogdon, A. J. MacDonald, O. Beebe, J. H. Rowley, Jr., E. T. Auger, G. L. Bright, W. E. Whitehouse, F. A. Van Patten, R. N. Gary, E. R. Evans, O. Price, J. E. Freeman, W. K. Boone, Jr., A. H. Schow, W. G. Dow, H. R. Adams, H. E. Luckey, J. D. Vance, H. A. Swartz, A. E. Vanderwerf, B. H. Taylor, T. J. Bay, O. E. Bance, J. E. Bowling, R. J. Scofield, B. B. Outrutt, T. H. Galt, A. W. MacNichol, L. Muller-Thym, M. O'Sullivan, R. S. Tewksbury, C. O. Childs, H. C. Ritter, J. F. Taggard, E. M. Brown, H. B. Rowdewer, J. S. Borkowski, C. B. Gildersleeve, M. J. Greene, L. L. Wilbur, D. H. Weaver, R. S. Witherington, H. P. Stelling, A. J. Gibson, O. C. Cox, Jr., H. B. Herby, E. L. Adams, W. A. Donop, E. H. Cole, J. McCormick, A. B. Fedin, J. F. Wilson, M. Warnick, Jr., A. W. Daniels, H. A. O. Rose, M. T. Anderson, J. L. Shokwell, A. D. MacDonald, A. J. Barry, R. Robinson, H. G. Wright, H. I. Hyman, B. L. Lippel, P. N. Baker, K. B. Galindo, S. S. Fried, E. D. Hale, M. Hazard, B. S. Wilson, C. Wyckoff, T. A. McDonald, R. A. Beardsley, F. J. Bardon, R. L. Smith, H. C. Uhl, W. Dickey, P. L. Mather, P. E. Hackett, P. D. B. Perham, H. H. Taylor, J. M. Keop, B. H. Kinnicutt, L. B. Roberts, W. T. Reid, A. E. Griffin, F. J. Nuber, L. B. Andrews, R. B. Osterholt, H. H. Fredolt, T. A. Hanna, C. H. Ross, R. W. Callahan, R. T. Greer, E. O. Lovejoy, H. G. Erwin, B. E. Eling, B. W. Flood, J. J. Reilly, C. K. Smith, D. B. Steffens, C. H. Miller, J. W. Rixey, C. B. Carlson, J. B. Benedict, J. V. Land, J. L. Akina, C. E. Kiefer, W. R. Burns, L. O. Hunt, H. P. Underwood, S. A. Theard, J. F. Marullo, E. J. Houghton, J. M. Higgins, C. W. Brockett, E. C. Millhouse, S. J. Waddell, M. L. Patton, R. V. Wiman, C. M. Carroll, M. E. Diddichson, C. W. Blodgett, J. A. Hobson, Jr., P. B. Wickes, H. T. Kelly, J. P. Barry, Q. J. Stadelman, F. M. Wood, H. C. Roberts, G. K. Reilly, A. L. Demaree, J. O. Powell, J. M. Perry, Jr., S. K. Waters.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy (T) from April 22, 1919: E. E. Scott, J. G. Doherty, B. K. Read, O. R. Will, H. H. Wright, L. Compton, C. A. Novinger, P. P. Carroll, F. S. Bristol, P. R. Walker, L. G. DeBrohan, J. A. Guard, F. J. Gregory, V. J. Oliver, W. B. Saint George, J. O. Cart, A. D. Murphy, P. G. Wrenn, W. F. Hincley, C. O. Connor, R. G. Holden, G. S. Holman, J. G. Maxwell, H. M. Rosebush, D. L. Ullman, O. L. Waters, T. W. D. Crockett, J. W. Darr, E. G. Bailey, A. Birkhols, E. P. Donnelly, F. W. Folen, J. M. Fowell, W. G. Gibson, J. G. Grant, H. E. Hansen, R. L. Lovejoy, F. S. MacGregor, B. G. Phipps, M. T. Richardson, C. J. Stockman, J. H. Sullivan, W. J. Cruickshank, O. E. Lathrop, J. G. Nevins, G. W. Rodgers, F. U. Weigert, H. G. Werner, G. D. Young, R. K. Madsen, Jr., H. W. Hansen, H. D. Holdridge, J. A. Smith, H. Howard, E. T. Hazard, K. A. Drager, H. R. Scott, M. S. Clark, E. O. Davis, A. L. Osborn, E. J. Braddon, H. Elov, J. S. Warner, J. Schroeder, F. J. Murphy, H. J. O'Donoghue, A. J. Silva, H. R. Ewen, F. G. Haas, E. O. Schacht, L. G. Bricker, G. A. Moore, J. C. Taylor, H. W. Alden, O. L. Flory, R. R. Morgan, R. F. Estill, R. Dodd, W. M. Lohrman, S. K. Bush, Jr., C. M. Donahue, W. M. Junkin, W. A. Dobson, L. K. Powell, F. J. Keller, W. H. Kershaw, A. J. Felts, H. O. Patterson, C. B. Barnard, A. P. Harn, O. O. Lucia, H. W. Reynolds, J. A. Sedgwick, W. Shaw, J. R. Tate, J. A. McPhee, A. W. Peterson, R. A. Ibach, E. I. Parker, H. P. Campbell, Jr., A. G. Nicholson, G. S. Bacon, L. F. Blodgett, W. C. Carling, O. E. Cummings, J. D. Fisher, O. M. Fitzgerald, W. F. Fleming, J. E. Fraher, R. W. Grubb, O. C. Houghton, M. W. Lyon, D. McClary, J. H. Parson, D. A. Peterson, A. E. Pierce, O. H. Pike, H. E. Ruliseau, R. H. Smith, Alan P. Winlow, T. O. Brandon, F. Hill, J. W. Boissau, T. J. Keane, O. E. Brown, R. W. Drago, P. D. Moore, G. A. Douglass, R. A. Gardner, H. W. Bradbury, J. A. Capocifolo, R. V. Mullany, C. Wayland, S. F. Nolan, O. H. Canteloni, J. H. Cooper, A. A. Blumberg, E. E. Ballard, R. D. Bell, J. F. Coady, T. B. Eaton, S. Engel, O. C. Ferris, H. S. Fox, R. O. Harding, J. S. Haughey, W. G. Hemphill, B. L. Hinchley, F. E. Hughes, F. H. Lander, D. Liebovitz, F. L. Linhard, G. Miller, J. W. Mullally, H. L. Naff, F. L. Orr, O. T. Schaefer, B. B. Sherman, W. A. Shy, A. McK. Slichter, H. S. Tornoff, O. H. Troegen, W. Von Pape, O. E. Waterman, E. O. Watkinson, H. O. Weidman, L. M. Wolf, H. G. Buckley.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy (T) from April 22, 1919: W. I. Fulton, M. M. Fallon, F. D. Heogler, M. H. Gray, J. B. Bliss, W. H. Buchanan, C. H. Cather, B. F. Stairley, D. E. Zook, A. E. Roebuck, J. M. Fassett, J. R. Hardie, J. R. Peters, O. A. Coggins, W. E. Lovejoy, D. R. Evans, M. M. Weisman, N. S. Hogan, J. W. Welch, A. E. Holmes, C. Camp,

D. L. Metta, J. P. Cremin, J. B. Weix, F. L. Howard, H. M. Hektner, S. J. McMurray, S. R. Sloan, C. M. Terry, C. J. Alt, H. V. Barrow, R. Blair, C. L. Blatchford, R. W. Boughner, A. N. Brabrook, F. R. Brooks, E. H. Brown, H. B. Buckham, E. O. Buckley, H. D. Byington, A. M. Cardon, W. M. Cashin, D. A. Christian, C. B. Cook, R. D. Cronly, J. D. D. Crump, B. L. De Mure, H. A. Drew, O. W. Farrell, H. S. Fowell, R. L. Fillner, H. W. Fletcher, G. J. Flynn, L. E. Gorman, L. L. Green, R. L. Hamilton, J. G. Hanes, H. J. Hanna, R. S. Holger, R. J. Hopper, Jr., H. M. Hubbard, S. L. Huff, E. D. Jensen, O. P. Johanna, G. E. Kenyon, A. L. Madden, J. A. Nicholls, W. F. Peery, R. S. Pratt, H. Redfern, P. M. Resinger, O. W. Roessel, C. A. Ryder, H. F. Sasse, E. A. Schaal, H. L. Schwartz, D. J. Sharp, H. A. Stahl, G. O. Stuart, Jr., A. A. Walters, J. F. Wogforth, J. E. Welsh, O. E. Wiencke, C. H. Edmonson, F. C. Lewis, W. H. Allen, W. M. Kelso, W. S. Evans, H. L. Prothers, J. T. Garber, R. S. Hook, B. B. Baker, F. E. Dukes, E. F. Mitchell, E. A. Cushman, T. W. Dixon, J. A. Dwyer, P. H. Eames, F. L. Farrell, J. M. Fernald, J. P. Gilmore, B. S. Henderson, P. W. Howard, A. B. Hudson, W. A. McCreery, Jr., L. C. McKinley, C. D. McMillan, L. H. Myers, M. A. O'Connor, C. B. Schiano, C. B. Simmons, F. A. Skelton, J. F. Wall, G. L. Woodward, J. A. Paulson, R. G. Mayes, E. T. Ashe, P. S. Barbour, F. L. Barnes, C. D. Bolding, E. O. Bingham, M. A. Bittinger, G. S. Blome, O. W. Bond, L. Boucher, T. R. Buckham, 2d, A. R. Buchler, D. S. Burton, J. F. Carukin, E. N. Cohen, W. B. Coleman, C. L. Connelly, F. L. Conway, R. C. Cooley, H. C. Davies, R. E. Denison, L. Dozier, A. W. Drummond, W. D. Dwyer, Jr., T. H. Eaton, F. J. Eberly, T. E. Emery, R. L. Engle, F. J. Enright, C. P. Fahey, H. S. Forgeron, E. A. Gardner, V. B. Gehlen, G. S. Gelsanlter, A. A. Gerry, H. A. Hanson, C. E. Harbin, T. F. Hayes, R. G. Horron, W. J. Holmgren, J. P. Hongan, F. P. Hornaday, H. Houser, C. G. Howe, P. DeW. Hurd, M. L. Hyman, E. J. James, C. M. Jenkins, E. P. Johnson, P. E. Johnson, E. H. Johnson, J. J. Jordan, E. M. Joslyn, J. F. Kiefer, J. W. Kimmman.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy (T) from April 22, 1919: E. V. Kurtzrock, C. W. Lablanc, J. A. Lemmer, H. M. Lewis, Jr., H. Loewy, C. Z. Logan, G. L. Lynch, R. MacIntyre, H. McK. Martens, M. Maxwell, J. W. McCrae, A. L. McKelroy, Z. B. Miles, P. O. Monser, P. Moore, H. E. Nickerson, A. M. Nolan, A. L. Nunn, R. E. Ovenshire, A. C. Parilla, J. W. Patrick, J. G. Patterson, L. L. Pollock, L. A. Pope, B. C. Parrington, E. E. Puryear, A. G. Rauber, H. N. Rooney, L. D. Rosenack, J. K. Ross, S. A. Sandeen, J. H. Schad, C. W. Schofield, A. C. Schroeder, G. B. Service, H. G. Seyler, T. A. Sheehan, W. J. Sheerin, G. W. Silsby, Jr., H. C. Smith, I. B. Smith, L. R. Smith, E. L. Stephenson, W. A. Stephenson, R. F. Stockin, J. P. Stoddard, F. E. Sullivan, L. O. Summers, J. E. Swaysland, J. A. Taylor, Jr., F. L. Thompson, G. E. Thompson, D. E. Todd, H. O. Todd, J. P. Tomely, C. S. Travis, A. Tripp, E. P. Tripp, G. H. Trubback, S. K. Turner, G. E. Underhill, H. J. Walker, F. P. Wencker, J. L. Wheelock, W. H. Wilhelm, R. W. Robertson, A. L. Schrader, L. F. Marsh, A. H. Small, B. R. Lewis, H. A. Tybure, C. P. Connolly, T. O. Kiser, P. R. Conley, P. M. Smith, O. D. Hickox, A. B. Berlin, C. J. Wolf, Jr., G. H. Pratt, D. M. Stephens, N. W. Eberle, W. A. Nelson, F. Urban, F. S. McCabe, C. W. Kellogg, A. D. Bosley, J. B. Rudisill, J. Armstrong, L. J. Arnold, D. F. Balthis, E. L. Barr, H. W. Bentley, F. A. Blomberg, R. W. Bowers, A. Boyd, Jr., C. B. Browne, G. H. Burrows, R. T. Carey, R. P. Chandler, W. H. Chase, V. F. Clark, E. A. Cottier, A. E. Crabtree, E. S. Crossdale, J. J. Cunningham, D. M. Diener, E. O. Dobroth, D. R. Downey, W. R. Drachbar, W. H. Eichorn, A. R. Elson, J. S. Eng, Jr., H. L. Ewbank, H. J. Fanning, L. W. Faulkner, L. Fausett, G. R. Fitzsimons, J. H. Fokett, S. P. Fox, S. K. Fox, J. R. Frisio, J. D. George, H. D. Goldy, J. W. Gollinkin, R. F. Graner, F. J. Haigis, W. R. Hanrahan, H. Hedrick, V. E. Hendrickson, A. A. Henning, H. C. Hirsch, F. M. Hopper, J. F. Hrivnak, W. L. Hunt, H. K. Jackson, G. A. Jetter, Jr., C. O. Johnson, J. Johnson, W. W. Jordan, E. C. King, B. E. Langston, W. W. Liddell, R. H. Long, M. D. MacGregor, G. J. Malone, A. L. Maro, C. H. Masters, G. A. Maves, J. J. McCann, W. O. McClure, E. E. McGehe, J. J. McGlynn, J. D. McNagar, E. L. Micheaux, F. Miller, J. T. Moran, Jr., C. E. Movius, L. J. Mulrooney, J. D. Murphy, B. Neal, L. E. Nelson, R. W. Nicholas, P. F. Opp, R. E. Permut, M. W. Piper, R. E. Proom, O. F. Reis, P. G. Robinson, E. V. Rosenthal, J. A. Ruetty, J. H. Seyfried, W. B. Short, A. P. Sionko, R. J. Sionko, J. Smith, R. O. S. Smith, Jr., D. D. Stow, G. E. Underhill, H. M. Stone, W. L. Travis, C. W. Wallace, C. D. Warner, J. E. Weaver, D. M. Weld, W. J. Williams, S. B. Zaring, C. H. Watson, F. W. Hamilton, W. W. McQueen, N. H. Hayes, P. M. Cooper, E. A. Morris, H. E. Dischinger, S. E. Eikenberry, J. P. Walney, W. L. Day, A. H. Brockbank, O. E. Taylor, I. M. Hansen, J. K. Fuller, L. F. Gottlieb, E. C. Newell, D. M. Evans, F. Gilla, W. B. Warner, G. L. Nicholas, W. G. Strowd, E. H. Croxton, C. S. Overin, P. M. Fisher, Jr., R. K. Ryan, J. D. Chisholm, E. C. Leavens, G. H. Hays, H. N. Roydon, D. B. Hyde, C. O. DeRoche, H. B. Corwin, E. R. J. Griffin, A. M. Bartlett, J. A. Pierson, A. L. Prosser, R. H. Brazier, P. F. Breen, C. P. Crankshaw, T. W. Swain, H. S. Fraire, J. E. Dwyer, E. P. Murray, R. W. Hawes, J. S. Donnell, Jr., O. C. Ratner, P. R. Horton, R. H. Morris, J. B. Wallace, R. J. Bruning, J. P. Keenan, S. F. H. Lagerstadt, G. M. Illich, F. Fendel, H. L. Heller, J. F. Nuttall, H. M. Rosenberg, W. L. Hickey, J. C. Wesre, J. R. Keiser, H. B. Butcher, J. I. O. Taylor, J. G. Wynn, E. Taylor, K. E. Madden, F. E. Andrew, P. B. Truelow, L. Thompson, M. A. Townsend, W. E. Markes, W. E. Trimble, W. L. Thompson, G. E. Twining, P. E. Seawright and J. H. Twiss.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy (T): From April 24, 1919, H. W. Scott, L. J. Archer, Jr., C. J. Ragle and R. N. Donelson; from May 1, 1919, O. T. Bunker; from May 2, 1919, P. W. Darnell, H. Clifford, L. Bennett, N. M. Nelson, A. J. Steelman, H. J. Bellingham, A. M. Van Eaton, L. W. Hansen, E. F. Maxwell, H. E. Anderson, J. E. Garrison, T. V. Hughes, R. H. Koenig, L. Lee, H. Koenig, A. J. George, G. O. Weidman, W. O. Roenick and H. E. Gary.

Ensign A. H. Roos, U.S.N.R.F., to be an ensign in Navy (T) from May 4, 1919; N. H. Eisenhardt from May 9, 1919; the following from May 10, 1919: F. O. Krueger, S. O. Cheever, H. H. Kendrick, W. W. Heathman, E. J. G. Allen, S. J. Strother, A. E. Conlon, O. L. Brillhart, J. F. Krutemeyer, F. G. Chouinard, L. W. Sweeney, L. K. Melbye, A. I. Baker, W. H. Frost, R. P. Gillam, W. A. Lower, O. D. Moore, W. A. Geary, R. G. Noyes and V. J. Stanganman.

Ensign G. Miller, U.S.N.R.F., to be an ensign in Navy (T) from May 11, 1919; the following from May 15, 1919: B. Darnham, A. J. R. Ferguson, J. O. Andrews, D. H. Beeman, G. O. Boland, S. E. Cunningham, C. H. Daugherty, G. J. Dohrenwend, Jr., D. K. Dodge, J. P. Doyle, E. J. Fitzwilliam, E. A. Giantvalley, G. H. Griffin, W. E. Hall, F. W. Hollingshead, G. P. Helgeson, V. Z. Hill, O. K. Hay, A. L. Lind, L. O. Lovejoy, R. F. Maddux, J. J. Manning, B. F. Murkle, A. J. Petrasak, W. J. Platt, W. F. Rafferty, E. J. Reeves, J. I. Rogers, R. G. Slater, W. D. Thomas, Jr., L. W. T. Wideman.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy (T) from June 1, 1919: H. K. Hutchings, J. H. Gathwayne, R. Petross, F. A. Rhoads, E. P. Batahah, H. H. Baumgartner, R. H. Schell, E. M. Gleason, Jr., E. V. Kaufman, O. H. Reeves, B. J. Loughman, W. W. Behrens, B. Patterson, J. F. McMenamin, W. H. Medford, L. R. McDowell, R. O. Bartman, H. Q. Taylor, W. D. Hodges, B. H. Wolter, K. O. Manning, O. W. Connolly, J. L. Fendrich, Jr., R. A. McClellan, O. G. Drasher, S. A. Mileham, J. O. Frearson, O. H. Butler, C. B. Connell, F. H. de Berningham, Jr., S. A. Fuller, G. O. Spear, F. W. Sievert, L. G. Stewart, M. M. Platts, L. H. Cook, G. D. Birdall, L. J. Benwell, H. B. Holcomb, S. J. McKee, R. A. Branham, H. J. Kircher, E. M. Peterson, B. Jones, H. Fredman, R. W. Bridenbecker, G. S. Pomeroy, Jr., W. J. Long, N. F. Schneider, G. T. House, F. O. Conner, D. R. Curry, F. Hamilton, J. A. Heiser, Jr., M. W. Heitrick, W. W. Maurer and H. G. Walsh.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy from June 15, 1919: R. O. Billups, J. G. Johnson, C. O. Levin, A. F. Stanley, W. J. Nelson, S. D. Preston, J. D. Vesich, E. F. Janney, R. G. Whittemore, P. W. Browning, B. W. Buchanan, J. B. Delaney, H. G. Barre, C. W. Hamilton, H. S. Buck, O. T. Miller, J. P. Rice, E. O. Bottomly, L. E. R. Dixon, J. J. Rochefort, C. E. Keller and R. P. Le Vines.

MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 15, 1919.

Permanent Promotions.

Brig. Gen. (T) Smedley T. Butler and Col. (T) George O. Thorpe to be colonels from March 9, 1919.

Col. (T) Alexander S. Williams to be a lieutenant colonel from Feb. 5, 1919.

Lieut. Col. (T) Julius E. Turrill to be a lieutenant colonel from March 9, 1919.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

37th and 38th Sts.

New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls

Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops

Clothing

2 to 8 West 38th St.

Furnishings

Located on Street Level

Shoes

If you are a member of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, or of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips, or statements for your membership saving to the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Major (T) Harold F. Wirgman to be a major from Feb. 8, 1919.

Major (T) Joseph A. Russell to be a major from March 9, 1919.

For Temporary Service.

Col. L. Feland to be a brigadier general (T) from March 9, 1919.

Lieut. Col. H. O. Snyder to be a colonel (T) from Feb. 8, 1919.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams to be a colonel (T) from March 8, 1919.

Major H. H. Kipp to be a lieutenant colonel (T) from Feb. 8, 1919.

Major E. B. Miller to be a lieutenant colonel (T) from March 9, 1919.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers July 9, 1919.

Capt. F. H. Clark det. command U.S.S. Vermont, to Chief of Staff, Vice Admiral Williams, comdr. Battleship Squad, No. 1, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.) G. R. O'Connor to U.S.S. Patricia as engr. off.

Comdrs. A. O. Kail, Hqs., London, to U.S.S. Black Hawk; R. S. Edwards to aid on staff and squad, gunnery officer, staff Vice Admiral Williams, comdr. Squad No. 1 and Div. No. 1, U.S. Pacific Fleet; W. B. Allison to duty R.S. at New York.

Comdrs. (M.C.): F. W. S. Dean to U.S.S. Florida; W. S. Pugh to Hoboken to Trans. Frs. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.O.) H. L. Brown to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Lieuts. J. A. Davis to New York city; G. T. Howe to U.S.S. Castine as exec. off.; H. S. Jones to U.S.S. Chicago; R. U. Hyde to U.S.S. Rochester; T. J. Doyle to conn. fr. U.S.S. Stansbury and as exec. off. when comd.; G. Marvel to continue on duty in command U.S.S. O-5; J. H. Busch to U.S.S. Delaware; O. Swanberg report to comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet, conn. with optical work Atlantic Fleet; O. S. Hamsel to U.S.S. Melville for optical duty conn. Des. Squad, No. 4, Pacific Fleet; W. S. Belknap to U.S.S. Dixie for optical duty conn. Des. Squad, Atlantic Fleet; J. J. Gundlach report to comdr. Train, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, conn. with gyro compasses; U.S. Atlantic Fleet, A. E. Rendell to duty Train, Atlantic Fleet; F. T. Green to U.S.S. Birmingham; W. B. Farrell to conn. fr. U.S.S. Howard and as watch off. when comd.

Lieuts. (M.C.): M. Shawker to U.S.S. Connecticut; E. F. Cook to U.S.S. Georgia; M. P. Osabak to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Lieuts. (D.C.): E. W. Willott to U.S.S. Virginia; J. A. Tartre to U.S.S. Comfort.

Lieuts. (P.C.): S. W. Armstrong, Knapped 3188, should read temp. duty Kirkwall, det. N.P.O., Plymouth, to U.S.S. Edwards; E. R. McKensie to U.S.S. Vermont.

Lieut. (J.g.): T. O. Nicholls to Hqs., London.

Lieuts. (J.g.) (D.C.): F. W. Mitchell to duty Nav. Tr. Sta., San Francisco; E. N. Cochran to duty Nav. Hosp., Port Lyon, Colo.

Ensigns: W. J. Cruikshank to command S.P. 524 (station comdr.); J. McCormick to command Group B of the S.O.'s (station comdr.); F. Morrette to U.S.S. Patricia; F. E. Matthews to U.S.S. Duncan; R. B. Osterholt to U.S.S. Bruns; W. A. Dobson to U.S.S. Gregory; L. B. Andrews to U.S.S. Bruns; J. K. Rose to U.S.S. Dolphin.

Ensigns (P.O.): C. H. Ritt to U.S.S. New York as asst. to supply officer; W. T. Cullen orders March 21 R.A.D. revoked; H. O. Peterson det. duty Sterling, R.A.D.; M. R. Grady orders June 25 R.A.D. revoked; H. J. Tiedeck orders June 25 R.A.D. revoked; H. McInturf to U.S.S. Vermont as asst. to sup. off.

Gunrs.: F. F. Yost to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15; P. J. Kerrigan to U.S.S. Prometheus; J. E. Reiter to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15; J. W. Guesse to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I., under instruction in torpedoes; S. Henry to conn. fr. U.S.S. R-11 and on board when comd.; L. O. Gray to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15; W. A. Shaw to U.S.S. Kimberly.

Pay Clerk O. C. Franklin to duty under sup. off. Div. 2, Pacific Fleet.

Busn. J. Marshall to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15.

Machs.: H. C. Senate to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15; E. W. Smith to U.S.S. Paulding as engr. off.; J. Hamster to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15.

Pharm. J. H. Kennedy to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Carpas.: J. W. Woodburn, Jr., to U.S.S. Frederick; E. G. Cravener to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; O. V. McLain to U.S.S. Columbia.

A.P. Clerks: G. A. Leathers to U.S.S. Georgia for duty with sup. off.; L. L. Ludlam to U.S.S. Seattle for duty with sup. off.

Orders Issued to Officers July 10, 1919.

Capt. E. O. Kalbfus to squadron engr. officer Des. Squad, No. 3, Atlantic Fleet; H. Laning to chief of staff, Des. Squad, No. 3, Atlantic Fleet.

Comdrs.: H. M. Jensen to squad, gunnery and torp. off. Des. Squad, No. 4, Atlantic Fleet; S. M. Robinson to aid and fleet engr. officer on staff Admiral Rodman, Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet; E. Lando, Kirkwall, assigned command Trawler Div. No. 2 and trawler William Johnson; F. R. King to command Trawler Div. No. 1 and command trawler Richard Buckley.

Comdrs. (M.C.): R. O. Randall to U.S.S. Oklahoma; J. B. Kaufman to squad, med. off. Des. Squad, No. 3, Atlantic Fleet. Lieut. Comdrs.: W. S. Davidson to U.S. Naval Academy; W. S. Hogg, Jr., to squad, radio officer Des. Squad, No. 3, Atlantic Fleet; H. C. Van Valsah to Naval Operations (Aria); O. M. Forster, Base No. 7, to N.P.O., Bordeaux; F. Crowl add. duty New York.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) T. A. Gortescue, Base No. 29, at N.P.O., Antwerp.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.) F. F. McMillan to squad, supt. at Des. Squad, No. 3, Atlantic Fleet.

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE



Alfred Nelson Co.

261 Fifth Ave., New York

Near 29th St. Phone 2003 Madison Square
86 Conduit St., London, W. 34 Lord St., Liverpool.
Rue de la Paix, Paris.



BREECHES MAKERS

Civil, Military
and
Naval Tailors

Outfitters to
OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY

Quick Service to American
Officers while in London
and Paris.
Distinctive Clothes for
Riding, Hunting and
Polo.

Ladies' Coats and
Breeches.

"TO ORDER ONLY."

Lieuts.: G. W. Tarbell to Hqrs., London, for assignment; W. R. Casey to Staff Base No. 7; D. W. Nelson to U.S.S. Pelican; M. Higgins to Base No. 18; G. T. Jarvis to Staff Base No. 7; E. H. Sparkman to duty Patricia; J. V. Jacobsen to navy yard, Boston; J. W. Bettens to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Long and as watch officer when commd.; R. B. Sanford to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.; J. H. Warman to Genl. Elec. Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; E. H. Walberg addl. duty New York.

Lieuts.: J. H. J. McNally addl. duty New York; W. T. Dabney, jr., to temp. duty R.S. at Hampton Roads, Va.; E. W. Trucker addl. duty New York; C. J. Regelman addl. duty New York; W. T. Dabney, jr., to inactive duty.

Lieuts. (M.C.): S. P. Taylor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eddelyn and on board when commd.; C. B. Bleasby to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eddelyn and on board when commd.; J. P. Johnson to med. officer Marine Barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, and addl. duty as med. off. Keyport, Wash.; J. F. Bell, U.S.S. Stephen, to Base Hosp. No. 5; W. C. Darwin, Marseilles, France, to Base Hosp. No. 5; F. L. Schwartz to duty Mercury.

Lieut. (P.C.) P. J. Hutchison to asst. to squad. supply off. Des. Squad. No. 3, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. O. Holcomb to U.S. Naval Hqrs., London (Naval Depot, Dublin, Ireland); P. E. Nerlin to U.S.S. Hopewell; J. E. Drever to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickinson and as engr. off. when commd.; C. V. Pederson to Newport News Div. Transport Fr.; J. Little det. duty Pocomoke S.P. 265, R.A.D.; W. Hansen, Kirkwall, to trawler Richard Buckley.

Lieuts. (j.g.): (M.C.): E. M. Christie to duty Charles; H. L. Barbour to duty R.S. at New York.

Ensigns: A. C. Mullen to duty in command S.C. 326; W. L. Porter to duty Nav. Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; J. H. Hulso to duty Nav. Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I.; D. Whyte to duty Nav. Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; E. E. Walton to U.S.S. O-7; R. J. Bruning to U.S.S. Patricia; M. R. Carragher to command Chaser No. 40; W. Hartenstein to U.S.S. Swan; A. C. Headley to command Sub-Chaser No. 164.

Ensigns: C. B. Parr to Asiatic Station via Army transport Aug. 15; F. E. Grief, U.S.S. Turkey, to trawler George Burton.

Gunns: B. F. West to 8th N.D. as asst. to dist. communication supt.; R. S. Hamric to conn. f.o. U.S.S. DeLong and as torp. off. when commd.; E. R. Stephenson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-10 and on board when commd.

Chief Pharm. J. F. Durkin to navy yard, Boston, under med. off. of the yard (comdt. 1st N.D.).

Note.—Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Coe, jr., retired May 4; Gunr. J. A. Moran dismissed from service May 31; Bttn. O. Loux dismissed from service May 11; Chief Bttn. E. C. Crouch retired May 24; Bttn. S. F. Leitner dismissed from service May 31.

Orders Issued to Officers July 11, 1919.

Comdr. A. D. Turnbull to command U.S.S. Shaw.

Lieut. Comdr.: C. S. Alden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-11 and in command when commissioned; F. M. Collier to navy yard, Norfolk, in machinery division; H. T. Settle to command U.S.S. Ballard; W. C. Wickham to command U.S.S. Dent; W. G. Han-

num to duty in charge of branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga.

Lieuts.: M. F. Eddy to duty Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.; A. M. Baldwin to duty Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.; H. J. Redfield to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Crowninshield and as engineer officer when commissioned; J. M. Creighton to command U.S.S. R-5; H. W. Barnes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 27, and as executive officer when commissioned. J. H. Gerrior to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 24 and as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieuts. (M.C.): G. M. Kennedy to Naval Hospital, N.T.S., Newport, R.I.; E. S. C. Welch to Naval Hospital, 5th N.D.; O. S. Levin to Naval Rec. Sta., Minneapolis; J. L. Shipely to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; J. A. Regnier to duty comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force.

Lieuts. (D.C.): E. L. Walter to U.S.S. American; S. Kalison to duty Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieuts. (j.g.): M. H. Esterly to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads; E. Kauth to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Lieut. (j.g. (P.C.)): E. E. Mullen to navy yard, Mare Island, for duty as supply officer of the Des. Stores Org.

Ensigns: E. S. Rodenbaugh and P. W. Curtis to duty Texas; C. A. Botsun to duty Mississippi; W. R. Simpson to U.S.S. Murray under instruction.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. H. Graves to rev. of orders June 26, R.A.D.; F. J. Schmitt to rev. of orders July 3, R.A.D.

Gunr. H. Kanger to U.S.S. Texas.

Machs.: J. J. Kenney to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hovey and as engr. off. when commissioned; J. E. Quint to Asiatic Station via Army transport, Aug. 15; J. J. McGee to conn. f.o. U.S.S. DeLong and as engr. off. when commissioned; E. W. Smith to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Clemson and as engr. off. when commissioned; T. P. Hayden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meade and as engr. off. when commissioned; G. R. Chamberlain to U.S.S. Zeppelin; I. L. Harris to U.S.S. Wilkes as engr. off.

Orders Issued to Officers July 12, 1919.

Comdrs.: J. Rogers, Kirkwall, to command Mine Sweeping Div. No. 1; B. L. Canaga, Mine Sweeping Div. No. 1, to command Base No. 18.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Ceres (M.C.) to Hqrs., London.

Lieuts.: F. G. Keyes reported from U.S. ordered to Kirkwall; I. Nordstrom to proceed to U.S.; M. J. Wilkinson to U.S.S. Tanager; G. T. Jarvis to U.S.S. Carolina; C. M. Smith rev. of orders July 8, R.A.D.

Lieut. (M.C.): J. F. Newberger to Base Hosp. No. 5; J. F. Bell to U.S.S. Philippine; L. B. Greene to 3d Mine Sweeping Division; H. L. Gill to Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; E. H. Zimmer, Venice, to U.S.S. Olympia.

Lieut. (D.C.) G. S. Phillips to Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.

Lieut. (Chap. C.) J. D. MacNair to N.T.S., Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (Civil E.C.) R. E. Thomas to public works officer Naval Station, Guam.

Lieut. (P.C.) M. F. Talbot, U.S.S. Mahma, to report to force comdr.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. W. Sheppard rev. of orders July 3, 1919, to duty Bu. of Steam Eng., Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; W. Hansen, trawler Richard Buckley, to U.S.S. Black Hawk; C. K. Wildman to U.S.S. Carolina.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (Chap. C.): T. F. Riddle to U.S.S. Idaho; D. F. Monaghan to U.S.S. Prairie; F. L. Albert to U.S.S. Melville; W. A. Maguire to U.S.S. New Mexico.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (P.C.): H. J. Jamieson mod. of orders June 30, 1919, R.A.D., det. effective July 21, 1919; Campbell mod. of orders June 27, 1919, R.A.D., det. effective July 21, 1919; E. J. Talbot rev. of orders July 2, 1919, R.A.D.; McC. Rathford rev. of orders June 25, 1919, R.A.D.; J. F. White to duty office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Ensigns: R. V. Pollard to duty Nav. Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; J. F. Carson to duty New Mexico; L. B. Hutchinson to duty New Mexico; K. C. Manning mod. of orders July 10, 1919, June 20, 1919, recalled to active duty 4th N.D.; L. B. Hubbel to Sub-Chaser No. 256; W. R. Rosa, trawler John Durkin, to trawler Thomas Laundry; R. Jackson return to St. Nazaire.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. J. Thompson rev. of orders July 2, 1919, Rad.; J. E. Bonwell to div. sup. off. Sub. Div. No. 14.

Bttn. F. E. Grief, trawler George Burton, to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

Gunr. P. M. Collier, U.S.S. Auk, to U.S.S. Black Hawk, waiting trial.

Mach. H. L. Lilla return to U.S.S. Nancy.

A.P. Clerk A. H. Richter to U.S.S. Proteus.

Additional orders of July 12 appear on another page.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

The Navy Department has announced a number of G.C.M. cases of officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve Force in orders beginning with 137 dated April 16, 1919, and ending with 188 dated June 13, 1919. The following are the officers who were sentenced to clemency in consideration of his excellent service as leader of convoy escorts in war time on the coast of France and his established reputation as an able and careful officer, and also in consideration of the unusual combination of circumstances which contributed to the grounding of the U.S.S. Conner. The Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be mitigated to the loss of five numbers. Secretary of the Navy Daniels mitigated the sentence to the loss of two numbers in grade. (C.M.O. 173, May 10, 1919, N.D.)

Capt. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M., on Jan. 8, 1919, of suffering a vessel of the Navy, through negligence, to be run upon a rock. He was sentenced to a loss of twenty numbers in his grade, but the court recommended him to clemency in consideration of his excellent service as leader of convoy escorts in war time on the coast of France and his established reputation as an able and careful officer, and also in consideration of the unusual combination of circumstances which contributed to the grounding of the U.S.S. Conner. The Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be mitigated to the loss of five numbers. Secretary of the Navy Daniels mitigated the sentence to the loss of two numbers in grade. (C.M.O. 173, May 10, 1919, N.D.)

Lieut. Comdr. James L. Oswald, U.S.N., tried by G.C.M., on April 8, 1919, on a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, was found guilty and sentenced to a loss of ten numbers in his grade, but the court recommended him to clemency in consideration of his excellent service as leader of convoy escorts in war time on the coast of France and his established reputation as an able and careful officer, and also in consideration of the unusual combination of circumstances which contributed to the grounding of the U.S.S. Conner. The Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be mitigated to the loss of five numbers and Acting Secretary Roosevelt approved the recommendation. (C.M.O. 184, May 26, 1919, N.D.)

Lieut. (T) Philip A. Wilson, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M., on March 10, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Arkansas of drunkenness and was sentenced to dismissal. The court unanimously recommended him clemency on the following grounds: "In view of the fact that this offense was committed on Nov. 11, 1918, a day of great celebration; that the liquor was pressed upon the accused by foreign officers; that the offense was unintentional, as far as known, and furthermore that it was observed that the liquor of Scotland seemed to possess greater toxicity, and the symptoms produced were more acute and violent than those due to the American liquors (these extraordinary results were shown in different cases during the stay of the American Squadron while in foreign waters)." The Bureau of Navigation in view of the recommendation to clemency recommended that the sentence be mitigated to a loss of 950 per month on the accused's pay for six months, and the recommendation was approved by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. (C.M.O. 165, May 7, 1919, N.D.)

C.M.O. 182, May 21, 1919, Navy Dept.

Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., was tried March 7, 1919, at Hoboken, N.J., and found guilty of through negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a rock and lost, and of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. He was sentenced to lose twenty numbers in his temporary grade of commander, and to lose twenty numbers in his permanent grade of lieutenant commander. The convening authority returned the record to the court for the purpose of reconsidering its sentence, which, in the opinion of the convening authority, was not adequate to the offense found proved. The court revoked its former sentence and substituted the following: "To lose fifty numbers in his temporary grade of

For Every Kit and Ditty Bag

Colgate's Cashmere
Bouquet Talc Powder

- soothes tired, swollen feet
- takes the sting out of sun and wind burn
- gives that clean feeling after a shave
- prevents and relieves chafed spots
- and if you don't know Colgate's Talc report to the exchange officer or canteen yeoman.

COLGATE & CO. New York
Established 1806



THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT-HOTEL

2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer. The elevation is 180 feet above the river, one of the highest in the District.

In the summer this elevation secures a marked moderation of heat from which the lower sections of the city cannot escape.

A few very desirable apartments available now. By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager
North 3496

commander and to lose fifty numbers in his permanent grade of lieutenant commander." The court made a unanimous recommendation to clemency, "believing that the testimony clearly indicates that there was no conscious negligence on the part of Commander Gilmer."

The convening authority approved the sentence in revision, and reduced the loss of numbers to forty in temporary grade of commander and forty in permanent grade of lieutenant commander. The Bureau of Navigation concurred in the recommendation and further mitigated the sentence to the loss of twenty numbers in temporary grade of commander and the loss of twenty numbers in permanent grade of lieutenant commander. The Secretary of the Navy mitigated the sentence to the loss of ten numbers in temporary grade of commander and the loss of ten numbers in permanent grade of lieutenant commander.

ADDRESS, DIVISION AND FORCE COMMANDS.

The Navy Department on July 1 announced the following as the mail addresses of Division and Force commanders:

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Commander, Battleship Squadron 2, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Connecticut.
Commander, Battleship Division 3, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Connecticut.
Commander, Battleship Division 4, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Minnesota.
Commander, Battleship Squadron 3, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Commander, Battleship Division 5, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Utah.
Commander, Battleship Division 7, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Commander, Cruiser Squadron 1, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Huntington.
Commander, Cruiser Division 1, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Huntington.
Commander, Destroyer Squadron 3, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Rochester.
Commander, Destroyer Squadron 1, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Chester.
Commander, Mine Detachment, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. San Francisco.
Commander, Train, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Columbia.
Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. New Mexico.
Commander, Battleship Squadron 1, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Virginia.
Commander, Battleship Division 1, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Virginia.
Commander, Battleship Division 2, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Georgia.
Commander, Battleship Squadron 4, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. New Mexico.
Commander, Battleship Division 6, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Wyoming.
Commander, Battleship Division 8, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. New Mexico.
Commander, Cruiser Squadron 2, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Seattle.
Commander, Cruiser Division 2, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Seattle.
Commander, Destroyer Squadron 4, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Birmingham.
Commander, Destroyer 2, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Salem.
Commander, Mine Detachment, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Baltimore.
Commander, Train, Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Minneapolis.
Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, U.S.S. Brooklyn.
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters, care of Postmaster, New York City.
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Operating in France, U.S.S. Bridgeport.
Commander, Cruiser and Transport Service, Steneck Bldg., Hoboken, N.J.
Commander, Newport News Division Transport Force, Naval Transport Bldg., Newport News, Va.
Commander, Submarine Force, Office of Naval Operations.
Commander, North Sea Mine Sweeping Detachment, U.S.S. Black Hawk.
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Eastern Mediterranean, U.S.S. Olympia.

NOTE: All vessels above mentioned should be addressed "Care of Postmaster, New York," except U.S.S. Minneapolis, which should be addressed "Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.," and U.S.S. Brooklyn, which should be addressed "Asiatic Station, Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif." Address of vessels attached to Pacific Fleet should upon their arrival in the Pacific be changed to "Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal."

CRANE

VALVES, FITTINGS
AND SPECIALTIES

are made in Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Ferrosteeel, Cast Steel, Forged Steel and Brass, and are installed in many of the largest power plants throughout the country.

CRANE CO.

CHICAGO — BRIDGEPORT

Schmelz National Bank

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Capital and Surplus..... \$400,000.00
Total Resources..... \$3,000,000.00
Special attention given Army and Navy accounts
Ample Security—Superior Service

NEW U.S. DESTROYERS NAMED.

Announcement has been made at the Navy Department of the naming of seven U.S. destroyers as follows:

No. 194, named Hunt, in honor of former Secretary of the Navy William Henry Hunt, born in Charleston, S.C., in 1824; died at St. Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 27, 1884, while Minister to Russia.

No. 212, named Smith Thompson, in honor of former Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson, who was born in Stanford, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1768, and died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1843.

No. 213, named Barker, in honor of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., who died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1916. He relieved Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic Fleet, 1903-05. Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, who flew the NC-4 across the Atlantic, is a nephew.

No. 240, named Sturtevant, in honor of Ensign Albert D. Sturtevant, U.S.N.R.F., who was born in Washington, D.C., May 2, 1894, and while on duty in France as a Navy aviator was shot down by an enemy airplane on Feb. 20, 1918.

No. 280, named Doyen, in honor of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., who was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 3, 1859, and who commanded the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division, A.E.F.

No. 320, named Selfridge, in honor of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., who died in Waverly, Mass., Oct. 15, 1902. He was in command of the U.S.S. Mississippi of the Gulf Squadron during the Civil War and held several important positions ashore.

No. 338, named Wasmuth, in honor of Henry Wasmuth, U.S.M.C. While attached to the Powhatan, Jan. 21, 1865, during an attack on Fort Fisher he was killed while assisting Admiral Evans to a place of safety.

Sponsors for Five New Destroyers for Navy.

Sponsors named for five destroyers to be launched in the near future include three members of the families of the men in whose honor the vessels will be named, one being the widow, another a daughter and the third a granddaughter. Miss Jane Cooper, of Burlingame, Calif., will act as sponsor for Destroyer 324, named in honor of Robert Smith, former Secretary of the Navy, and under construction at San Francisco. Mrs. Albert S. Barker, of Washington, D.C., will act as sponsor for Destroyer 213, named in honor of her husband, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., which is under construction at Philadelphia. Miss Fay Elizabeth Doyen will christen Destroyer 280, named in honor of her father, Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C. The launching will take place at Squantum, Mass. Mrs. Kate E. Lloyd, of Washington, D.C., will be sponsor for Destroyer 212, named in honor of her grandfather, Smith Thompson, former Secretary of the Navy. This vessel is under construction in Philadelphia and will be launched July 14. Miss Mary Lane, daughter of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, will christen Destroyer 315, named La Vallette in honor of Rear Admiral Eli A. F. La Vallette, U.S.N. This destroyer is being constructed in San Francisco.

G.O. 480, JUNE 23, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

This order announces the following names for sixteen new destroyers under construction for the Navy.

No. 193—Abel P. Upshur, in memory of former Secretary of the Navy Abel P. Upshur, who served from 1841 until 1843. He was killed on Feb. 28, 1844, by the bursting of a gun on the U.S.S. Princeton.

No. 196—George E. Badger, in memory of former Secretary of the Navy George E. Badger.

No. 214—Tracy, in memory of former Secretary of the Navy

Benjamin Franklin Tracy, who served in the Civil War, and was Secretary of the Navy from 1889 to 1893.

No. 239—James K. Paulding, in memory of former Secretary of the Navy James Kirke Paulding, who was appointed July 1, 1838.

No. 239—Overton, in memory of Capt. Mason G. Overton, U.S.M.C., who received four decorations for gallant service in France, where he died Nov. 1, 1918, from wounds received in battle.

No. 277—Moody, in memory of the late William Henry Moody, who served as Secretary of the Navy from 1902 until 1904.

No. 278—Henshaw, in memory of former Secretary of the Navy David Henshaw, who was appointed July 24, 1843.

No. 279—Meyer, in memory of the late Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, who served from 1909 until 1913.

No. 314—Yarborough, in memory of 1st Lieut. George H. Yarborough, Jr., U.S.M.C., who died from wounds received in France, on June 23, 1918.

No. 315—LaVallette, in memory of Rear Admiral Eli A. F. LaVallette, U.S.N. Was awarded a medal and the thanks of Congress, and promoted for gallantry for service in the battle of Lake Champlain.

No. 318—Shirk, in memory of Commander James W. Shirk. He was especially distinguished and thanked by the Secretary of the Navy for service in the Mississippi Squadron during the Civil War.

No. 324—Robert Smith, in memory of former Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith, who was appointed Secretary in 1802.

No. 334—Litchfield, in memory of Pharmacist's Mate, 3d Class, John H. Litchfield, U.S.N., who was killed while serving as a member of the Hospital Corps of the 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., in France Sept. 15, 1918.

No. 337—Zane, in memory of Major Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., who died from wounds received in battle while serving with the Marines in France.

No. 342—Hubert, in memory of 1st Lieut. Henry L. Hubert, U.S.M.C. Killed in action in France Oct. 5, 1918.

No. 343—Noa, in memory of Midshipman Loveman Noa, who was killed by natives on the Island of Samar, Philippines, Oct. 26, 1901.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, U.S.M.A.

Following is the official list of candidates (94), announced to be admitted to the U.S. Military Academy July 10, 1919, subject to physical examination. The list of those to be admitted in August will be announced later:

For Admission July 10.

Barnes, Theodore F., Neb.	King, Bruce R., Va.
Batchelder, Roland C., N.H.	Lovo, Edgar L., N.C.
Blomme, Charles R., N.C.	McLean, Donald, Mich.
Bowen, James E., Jr., Texas.	McCormick, Raymond C., Kas.
Boyers, William H., Neb.	McDowd, Rochester F., Ky.
Barton, David B., Pa.	McGehee, Abner J., Jr., Tenn.
Buckley, Michael, Jr., Calif.	McInerney, James E. B., N.Y.
Buell, George B., Jr., S.C.	Mann, Maurice J., N.Y.
Burnett, John R., Tenn.	Marron, Cyril Q., Colo.
Burns, Judd A., Wis.	Martin, Thomas G., Utah.
Carroll, James B., Pa.	Merchant, Edward F., Vt.
Carson, Briggs, Jr., Ga.	Milligan, David O., Honor Sch.
Carter, James C., Pa.	Morton, Lew M., Ind.
Carter, John J., Pa.	Muntz, William E., N.Y.
Canad, James K., Calif.	Newman, Oliver, Me.
Chambers, John A., Wis.	Parker, George A., N.Y.
Conn, Willis D., Pa.	Patterson, Robert L., Ohio.
Crandall, Murray B., Ind.	Peoples, Ulysses J. L., Jr., Pa.
Crawford, Alden R., Ill.	Percy, James W., Mich.
Crayton, Alfred, Pa.	Post, Elwyn D., Iowa.
Cretney, Robert W., Wis.	Roper, Harry M., S.C.
Daniel, Charles D., Ga.	Rusk, George G., Ind.
Dawson, Melville D., Mo.	Schlatter, David M., Ohio.
De Long, Clyde O., Ohio.	Seriz, Howard W., W.Va.
Downing, Hugh W., Del.	Sims, Warren F., Minn.
Anderson, Herbert B., Ariz.	Stephenson, R. A., W.Va.
Enslow, Philip H., Honor Sch.	Stern, Benjamin, Neb.
Farrow, John H., Ill.	Stevens, Louis D., Texas.
Favrot, Laurence H., La.	Stewart, Charles W., Jr., Ill.
Feidt, George W., W.Va.	Stewart, Oscar C., Honor Sch.
Ford, Carroll W., N.Y.	Stone, Raymond, Jr., Large.
Frost, Morton C., Wis.	Sullivan, Leonard R., N.Y.
Fry, James C., Idaho.	Sweeney, Kenneth S., Md.
Galloway, Donald H., N.Y.	Tait, Harvey J., Ala.
Gibbs, Gerald G., Me.	Thompson, Bradley F., Okla.
Gillam, Donald J., Mich.	Thompson, Stewart L., N.Y.
Gjelsness, Elmer B., Mich.	Tredennick, Donald C., Pa.
Graves, Bernice C., Texas.	Tudor, Ralph A., Ore.
Haughey, John T., Iowa.	Tully, Walter B., N.J.
Haynes, Richard H., Ohio.	Vaughn, George W., Kas.
Heyl, Charles H., Jr., N.J.	Veigt, William A., Mich.
Hicks, Joseph H., Wyo.	Weber, Wilfred H. F., N.J.
Hirt, Edward J., Ohio.	White, Will W., Mont.
Horton, John B., N.C.	Wilkinson, William E., W.Va.
Howell, George P., Jr., D.C.	Williams, George E., Pa.
Johnston, James C., Calif.	Winchell, G. H., Jr., Honor Sch.
Kerr, Wade L., Mich.	Wolf, Paul W., Colo.

¹Ex-Cadet.

²To be discharged at West Point.

The War Department under date of July 7 announces the following list of candidates authorized to submit certificates for admission to West Point, July 10, and Aug. 6, 1919:

Florida, 2d Dist.—Edward A. Chazal, Ocala.
Georgia, 11th Dist.—James Marshall Johnson, Valdosta.
Illinois, 3d Dist.—David Wilson, Jr., 207 Cochran St., Blue Island.
Indiana, 2d Dist.—Lloyd Shepard, Vincennes.
Louisiana, 7th Dist.—Herbert W. Brewer, Crowley; 5th Dist., George Thomas Summerlin, Jr., Rayville.
Oklahoma, 7th Dist.—John Gurney Commons, Hammon.
Nebraska, 2d Dist.—Benjamin F. Thomas, Jr., 3225 Poppleton Ave., Omaha.
Porto Rico—Roberto Arroyo, Barroos.
South Dakota (Sterling)—Alex. Reid, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee, 5th Dist.—Leslie C. King, Tullahoma.
Virginia, 2d Dist.—E. Forrestal Adams, 601 Colonial Ave., Norfolk.

The War Department announces the following list of candidates authorized to submit certificates for admission to West Point, Aug. 6, 1919:

Alabama, Senator Underwood—David C. Adams, Jr., Albany; 1st Dist., Will S. Hays, Roper St., Mobile.
Alabama, Senator Underwood—Seldon Morris Griffin, Cullman.
Florida, 3d Dist.—Joseph Pickett Jones, cor. Baylen and Gadsden Sts., Pensacola.
Georgia, 12th Dist.—Dan G. Riddle, e/o Dr. J. W. Palmer, Ailey.
Illinois, 25th Dist.—Edward Louis Degener, Percy.
Indiana, 1st Dist.—James E. Purcell, 1213 8th St., Evansville.
Louisiana, 7th Dist.—John Alfred Tibbory, Jennings.
Mississippi, Senator Harrison—Arthur Y. Banks, Columbus, and Cecil C. Strain, Tupelo.
Mississippi, 6th Dist.—John Robert Tally, Jr., 402 Rebecca Ave., Hattiesburg.
Missouri, Senator Reed—Francis James Bell, Potosi.
New York, 91st Dist.—Clayton E. Pratt, Rouses Point.
New York, 5th Dist.—Joseph Rogers Burrill, 207 8th Ave., Brooklyn.
North Carolina, 9th Dist.—Benjamin D. Heath, Jr., 811 Central Ave., Charlotte.
Ohio, 20th Dist.—Edward J. Hirt, 7212 Clinton Ave., Cleveland.
Pennsylvania, 6th Dist.—Robert C. Colgan, Abrams.
South Carolina, 8th Dist.—Winston Jennings Eaddy, Hemmingway.
Tennessee, Senator McKellar—Edward B. Stahlman, Jr., cor. Belmont and Govock Sts., Nashville.



PRESENTATION Sabres and Swords

FOR

Army, Navy and Marine
Corps Officers

Made by American experts in our own factories and using the finest American-made steel blades.

Send for complete catalog showing a full line of handsome and appropriate styles

THE HENDERSON-AMES CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN PRICE

In order to dispose of the large number of boots we have on hand we are selling our regulation army boots, formerly priced

at \$30 to \$35

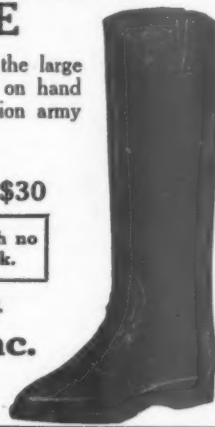
Now \$20, \$25, \$30

An opportunity which no officer can overlook.

Write for booklet.

E. VOGEL, Inc.

64 Nassau Street
New York



Tennessee, 8th Dist.—Frank Jennings Wilde, Pinson.
Texas, 12th Dist.—Terrell M. Trimble, e/o Dr. W. M. Trimble, Fort Worth; 17th Dist., James L. Daniel, Eden.
Texas, 2d Dist.—Joseph A. Zorn, Beaumont; 17th Dist., F. G. Collier, Eastland.

UNIQUE DINNER FOR NC FLIERS.

Comdr. John H. Towers, Lieut. Comdrs. A. C. Read and P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., and the rest of the NC crews that flew across the Atlantic to the Azores and beyond, were guests of Glen H. Curtiss at a dinner given under unusual and pleasing surroundings at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, on July 10. In a hall fitted up as the cabin of a giant seaplane crossing the Atlantic, with the ports looking out on a moving sky, and with a wireless set occasionally buzzing messages, the guests dined. The entrance to the cabin was by a gangway bearing a placard marked "This plane for Plymouth, England." When the guests reached the interior of the supposed airship searchlights played outside, while land, sky and ocean unrolled before the cabin windows. There was a stage entertainment in which was performed a fantasia involving a navigator and the sea god, Neptune, and Columbus, the first navigator to make a path between the two continents. In addition to speeches by the commanders of the three U.S. Navy NC airplanes that made the ocean flight last May, Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., and Major General Charlton, of the British army, air attaché of the British Embassy, Washington, spoke. Each guest received a bronze medal commemorating the flight of the three airships, while Mr. Curtiss presented the Navy Department with a four-foot gold plated model of the three NC craft. Among others present were Rear Admiral John H. Glennon, Capt. Norman Hall, Comdrs. Thomas H. Hasler, J. A. B. Smith and Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Hunsaker. At a luncheon given in honor of the officers and crews of the three airships by the Aero Club of America and the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of the Bronx, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on July 10, a gold medal was given to Commander Read, who completed the flight to Plymouth. Medals of merit were given to Commander Towers and Lieutenant Commander Bellinger.

U.S. NAVAL STATION IN SAMOA.

Belated advices from the U.S. Naval Station at Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa, tell of the celebration on April 17, 1919, of the nineteenth anniversary of the raising of the American flag in Tutuila. Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., Governor of American Samoa, presided. To a large assemblage of white persons and natives he made an appropriate address. Chaplain Herbert Dumastre, U.S.N., also delivered an address suitable to the occasion. A short speech was made by the Samoan district governor, Mauga. The day marked the opening of the new station reservoir, which has been in course of construction by the Government for four years. The main reservoir is located on the top of a mountain, at the base of which the naval station is located. When a signal was given by Miss Mary Poyer, daughter of Captain Poyer, Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Bert M. Snyder, U.S.N., turned on the water, Commander Snyder being in charge at the reservoir. At the same time a signal gun was fired from the summit of the mountain as an indication that the water was actually flowing into the reservoir. The establishment of this new water supply has long been looked forward to by those attached to the naval station and others. On



IN THE FRONT LINE

CHOCOLATES, CANDIES

5c to \$5.00 the Box

MADE BY
WALLACE & Co.
NEW YORK

"Candies of Character"

OFFICERS in charge of Post Exchanges, MESS and SUPPLY OFFICERS, we want you as patrons.

Write us for FREE sample and prices.

WALLACE & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW EBBITT

Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

G. F. SCHUTT,

Proprietor.

June 2 Governor Poyer issued a proclamation announcing that the new governor and commandant of the station, Comdr. Warren Jay Terhune, U.S.N., having arrived at Pago Pago from San Francisco, on May 19, inauguration ceremonies would take place at the sailors' new barracks on June 10, or as soon thereafter as practicable, depending on the arrival of the steamship Sonoma from Sydney, Australia, and on which ship the retiring governor intended sailing for San Francisco. Governor Poyer congratulated the people of American Samoa at the successful exclusion of the influenza epidemic as a result of the untiring efforts of the Navy medical officers attached to the station. The epidemic has caused many deaths on the islands of Upolu and Savaii, British Samoa. Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Keep, U.S.N., returned to the United States on April 8. Mrs. Strum, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Louis W. Strum, R.F., U.S.N., also returned at the same time.

SOCIETY OF THE 5TH DIVISION, U.S.A.

The Society of the 5th Division, U.S.A., Veterans of the World War, was instituted at Esch, Luxembourg, June 13, 1919, and by June 24, according to a report signed by a committee comprised of Major George S. Stull, Capt. A. D. Williams and Sergt. J. G. Hipp had grown to 18,000 members. The officers of the organization for its first year are: Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely, president; Regimental Sergt. Major William E. Worthington, 11th Inf., vice president; Regimental Sergt. Major Martin P. McVey, 9th Infantry Brigade, secretary-treasurer; Major George C. Stull, chaplain, 11th Inf., historian. Executive board: Lieut. Col. John W. Leonard, 60th Inf.; Major Cuyler Clark, 20th Field Art.; Capt. Joseph Hinwood, 11th Inf.; Regimental Sergt. Major Willard B. Prince, Hqs. 5th Division; Master Engr. E. J. Wells, 7th Engrs. On June 21-25 delegates

from all of the forty-eight states of the Union met and organized state branches. The official publication of the society has been named "The Red Diamond."

Oris snuggled cozily against Egbert's shoulder and nibbled another caramel. "My hero," she whispered. "Didn't it scare you just dreadfully when all those shells went screeching overhead?"

"No, honey," he breathed, "I never even heard them?" "But didn't it make you shiver, old dear," she crooned, "to see the dead lying around in heaps?"

"No, old thing," he caressed, "I never even saw them."

"Oh, how wonderful you are," she vamped. "So brave, so utterly lion-hearted that you never even noticed the horrors about you."

He blushed guiltily. "No, not that, darling. I fought at Camp Merritt."

Out of the silence a ring tumbled heavily to the floor. A cat yowled dismally.

"My God," she swooned. "And I thought you were in the war."—*The Merritt Dispatch.*

WOMEN IN AMERICAN LEGION.

The National Executive Committee of the American Legion announced on July 11 that not only will local posts of women who are entitled by reason of their enlistment in the Service be formed, but also auxiliaries will be organized by women who desire to co-operate with ex-Service men in founding local posts. The permanent status of women's auxiliaries will be determined by the national convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis in November. The organization of women who were actually enlisted in the United States service will be conducted by the state branches. Yeoman (F) posts have already been chartered.

THE REGULAR DIVISIONS.

"The folks back home, when they read or speak of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th or other Regular Divisions," says a Marine officer of the 2d Division, "at once think of old war-hardened veterans. There are as many real Regulars in our division as in any other, and we have less than 3,000." The 2d Division, on duty in Germany, had a total strength of 26,467 officers and men, it is added. Of these 23,513 are men who enlisted or were drafted for the period of the emergency only. The remaining 2,954 men must serve until their regular enlistment term expires.

FRENCH LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The French government has officially announced that the French losses in killed and missing, on both land and sea, up to the day of the signing of the armistice were 1,355,500. Of the army 1,089,700 were killed and 265,800 missing, or 16.2 per cent. of the total mobilized of 8,410,000. The losses of the navy totaled 10,735, of which 5,521 were killed and 5,214 are missing. The losses in the navy were 4.19 per cent. of the complement.

PVT. McMILLAN'S FORMULA FOR TANGENT ELEVATION.

A formula for determining the angle of tangent elevation for use in problems of indirect machine gun fire, which was originated by Pvt. Alexander McMillan, was described in our issue of July 5, page 1538. An error of the types gave the name as McWilliams.

The Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, have recently issued "United Service Playing Cards" of a new design. The backs of these cards are in colors; the khaki of the Army and Marine Corps, with the full dress braids of the various branches of the Service. The Navy in blue and gold.

Private—"My brother was tried for high reasons, sir."

Captain—"You mean high treason. What did he get?"

Private—"Two weeks in the guard-house."

Captain—"He was lucky."

Private—"Yes, sir, he was lucky for two weeks, and then they shot him."—*The Watch on the Rhine.*

The 60th had not been on the front very long but what with night convoys in pitch darkness, endless rain and mud, and enemy shell fire things were not exactly what one would naturally associate with a holiday. One evening, after a tiring two days on the road, we "hove to" in a ruined village. Some of the officers found shelter in the wreck of a once pretentious dwelling and four or five enlisted men snuggled in what was left of the upstairs parts. It was cold and rainy, the sup-

JUST OUT

IN BOOK FORM

CADENCE SYSTEM OF CLOSE ORDER DRILL

By

Lt. Col. Bernard Lentz, Gen. Staff

Used with remarkable success in the National Army and highly recommended by the highest authorities on close order drill.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT. WILL POSITIVELY TEACH PERFECT CLOSE ORDER DRILL IN LESS TIME THAN THE OLD SYSTEM COULD TEACH THE MANUAL OF ARMS.

Price 50c. postpaid

Special discounts on quantities

THE COLLEGIATE PRESS

George Banta Publishing Co.

Menasha, Wisconsin

Send for catalogue of AUTHENTIC military books

per had been cold, and one's spirits were somewhat damp. There was no idle conversation for a time, but presently a voice from above broke the silence with: "Say, after all, old boy Sherman didn't know what war is." This was rather of a facer, and there was silence for a while. But apparently the boys were thinking it over, for finally another voice piped up and said: "Well, after all, you don't know what Hell is."—*Liaison.*

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

National headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which is located in New York city, has been notified that a national charter will be granted to the organization by Congress.

Hard Boiled Sergeant—"See here, cook, do you call this roast beef? It's nothing but plain cowhide."

Mess Sergeant—"Well, what do you expect in this mess? They only serve cordovan at the officers' club."—*The Merritt Dispatch.*

Nabs—"Believe me, a lot of folks didn't have the war brought home to 'em till their boys had to go."

Nibbs—"Yes, but a lot more will have it brought home to them when their boys get back."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Recruit—"Why do they say 'knots,' on the ocean, instead of 'miles?'"

Gob—"Why, you couldn't have an ocean tide without knots, could you?"—*The Merritt Dispatch.*

Doughboy—"When I was in France I was never out of Champagne for three months."

Gob—"That's nothing. All the time I was in the Navy I was in port."—*Princeton Tiger.*

3,400,000 Horse Power in Use
New York **The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** London
Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube Boilers and Superheaters
Highest Efficiency. Highest Capacity
Send for new edition of our catalogue, "Marine Steam."

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN—Established 1815

734 BROADWAY - - - - - NEW YORK

MAKERS OF ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS

that have stood the test since 1815

SAVE LABOR

in piling cases, barrels, bales, etc., by using a Revolver.

Write for Bulletin No. AN 42

REVOLVATOR CO.

329 Garfield Avenue,

Jersey City, N. J.

Sales Agents for New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co.

"Dry Matches May Save Your Life"

"In the trenches wet from rain—in bitter cold, dry matches may mean life or death. The hatfield Belt Safe will keep your matches dry and also your tobacco."

This belt is furnished in three styles, gun metal, oxidized, and nickel plated, complete with strong canvas belt at \$1.00.
HYFIELD MFG. CO., 21 Walker Street, N. Y. City

PARIS GARTERS

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU



35¢

50¢ 75¢

are recommended by good dealers and preferred by careful dressers because for thirty-two years we have maintained the highest manufacturing ideals known in the garter industry.

A. STEIN & COMPANY

Makers Children's HICKORY Garters

Chicago

121

New York

IMITATIONS - AT ANY PRICE -
COST YOU TOO MUCH

ESTABLISHED 1919

Brooks Brothers

CLOTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

Telephone Murray Hill 3500

BOSTON SALES OFFICES NEWPORT SALES OFFICES
Tomball, Brinley Street 222 Bellevue Avenue

Service Uniforms
and Useful Articles of
Personal Equipment
for Officers of
The United States Army, Navy
and Reserve Forces
Send for Check List of Above
or for New Illustrated Catalogue

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

ATTENTION!
While in SAN DIEGO
Stop at the
MARYLAND HOTEL
Army and Navy Headquarters
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The Wolcott
31st Street by Fifth Avenue
New York City
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers

HOTEL BOSSERT
(Special Rates for the Service)
Before selecting quarters visit the Bossert. Attractive
homelike and modern. An unequalled location, ex-
clusive yet central. Exceptional cuisine, experienced
management. Convenient to Navy yard and neigh-
boring Army posts.
Easily available rates. Send for booklet.
Montague-Hicks-Rensselaer Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**READY—THIRD ADDITION
TO THE
Hotel Stewart**
Geary Street, just off Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO

This new Steel and Concrete Addition Absolu-
tely Fire Proof, adds fifty large sunlit rooms
with private baths. The Stewart now has
400 rooms with 300 connecting bathrooms.
Rates from \$1.50 a Day
Municipal car line direct to door. Motor
Bus meets principal trains and steamers.

PETTIBONE'S
TAILOR-MADE
OFFICERS'
REGULATION
UNIFORMS

Designed by Master Military Tailors
—Strictly Regulation—Best Material
Obtainable—Fit Like a Glove—Pet-
tibone's Standard Workmanship.
Mail Order Service Unsurpassed.

**PETTIBONE'S
CINCINNATI**

WASHINGTON—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
CHICAGO—105 So. Dearborn St.
SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Bldg.



Products of the General Electric Company
Internal Combustion Generating Sets—Steam Engine Generators—Turbo Generators—Motors—Mazda Lamps
—Arc Lamps—Searchlights, Incandescent and Arc Switchboards—Motors and Instruments—Wire and Cable
—Wiring Devices—Telephone Boards—Electric Bake Ovens—Electric Radiators, Tubular and Luminous.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
SALES OFFICES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

Telephone
Bryant 5961

12 West 46th Street
New York

McEnany & Scott

Formerly with Cadet Store, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N.Y.
(where "Scotty" was Cutter for over 30 years)

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

EDUCATIONAL



WENTWORTH
Military Academy, Lexington, Ma.
Oldest Military School West of
Mississippi River
Courses of study include academic,
military and vocational instruction
thoroughly fitting young men for Col-
lege or for life. Small classes. Men
teachers. Expert individual instruc-
tion which finds out and develops
the special qualifications in each
student.
Separate School for
Small Boys of 9 to 14 Years.
Junior and senior divisions of R.O.
T.C. New gymnasium, new barracks,
greatest college drill grounds and
two athletic fields and track. Open
air swimming pool.
System of supervised athletics which
reaches each boy. For book of views
and information, Address
COL. S. SELLERS, Supt.,
1840 Washington Ave., Lexington, Ma.
Showing the results of Wentworth
training which has made the all-victor-
ious Wentworth Football Team.

SEVERN SCHOOL

LOCATED ON THE SEVERN RIVER
Fifteen minutes by rail from the Naval Academy

**A Boarding School that prepares for
WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS**

Number of Students Limited. New building
will be ready for occupancy at opening of
term, September 9th. For Catalog, address

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph.B., Principal
SEVERNA PARK, BOONE MARYLAND

Kodakers—Get Acquainted!

Developing and Printing by our NU-TONE
Process. Largest laboratory in New York
Size: Vest Pkt. 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 3 1/2 x 5 1/4
Dev's exp. .05 .05 .05 .10 .10
Printing ca. .03 .03 .03 .04 .04
8x10 mounted enlargement 35c. All work prepaid
"Schultz Photo Shop", 122 Nassau St., N.Y.

**The Allen Dense
Air Ice Machine**

Used in the U. S. Navy
Contains no chemicals, only air. The size,
6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and
cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of
large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER
41 Maiden Lane, New York

PATENTS WILKINSON & GIUSTA

Patent and Trade
Mark Law
Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.
Ernest Wilkinson, Class '80, U.S.N.A., resigned 1899
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of
ARMY AND NAVY.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in U. S.
and Foreign Countries. Write for instructions.

**INSIGNIA for
FIELD and DRESS
UNIFORMS**

ALL BRANCHES OF SERVICE

ARMY NAVY MARINE CORPS

Trade W & Co. Marks

William Vink Company

Established 1871

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

3%

This Bank is under the supervision
of the United States Treasury De-
partment. Accounts opened with ONE
DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3%
compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through
your paymaster.

Write today for booklet, "Banking by Mail"

U. S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D. C.

LOCKHART Spiral Puttees
KNOWN TO
EVERY MAN IN
THE SERVICE.
ASK ANY MEM-
BER OF THE A.E.F.



A quality Puttee es-
tablished 1914. Regu-
lation O.D. or marine,
all wool woven fabric.
FULLY SHAPED. NO-
TICE THE HOOK
STAYS PUT—NOTICE THE
KHAKI REINFORCEMENT takes
up wear over the shoe. At all Post Ex-
changes and Sporting Goods Estab-
lishments.

Write us for name nearest dealer
THE LOCKHART SPIRAL SERVICE LEGGINGS, Inc.
244 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Mfrs. to Domestic and Foreign Govern-
ments, Military Schools, organizations, etc.

**Army
Uniforms
Navy
Uniforms**

Affhuman & Co.
Boston
THE SERVICE STORE.

**FOX'S
"F.P." PUTTEES**

NEW NON-FRAY SPIRAL (Patented)

Made of the best English wool, in two
weights. Do not fray or ravel at the edges.
More comfortable and durable than leather
or canvas. Easy to put on in flat, neat
spirals, because they are made on a curve. A
high grade puttee in every respect—"the
puttee of the world."

Only the Genuine FOX'S have a small brass
tag on each puttee, marked with the name
FOX and with R for right and L for left.
Genuine FOX'S Puttees are always full length
and width. Write for the name of the dealer
who sells them in your city.



MANLEY & JOHNSON
Sole Agents

Dept. J, 267 W. Broadway, New York City

**PATENT BINDERS for Filing the
Army and Navy Journal** 20 VESY STREET
NEW YORK
By mail, postpaid, \$1.50. Delivered at office, \$1.25



20,000 TONS LIFTING CAPACITY
New Floating Dry Dock at Sparrows Point Plant, Spar-
rows Point, Md., Now in Operation.
Other Docking Facilities Pacific Coast: Union Plant,
San Francisco, Cal.
Graving Docks—No. 1 length 1,096 ft., width 120 ft.
Depth over sill 40 ft. (one of the largest docks in the
U.S.); No. 2 length 750 ft., width 103 ft. Depth over
sill 28 ft.
Floating Docks—No. 1 length 450 ft., width 100 ft.;
width 62 ft. (Maximum lifting capacity 10,000 tons.)
Marine Railways—No. 1 length 320 ft., capacity 4,000 tons; No. 2 length 220 ft., capacity 3,000 tons.
Atlantic Coast: HARLAN PLANT, Wilmington, Del.
Graving Docks—No. 1 length 320 ft., width 45 ft. Depth over sill 15 ft.
BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD., Bethlehem, Pa.
Branch Offices 111 Broadway, New York; 260 California Avenue, San Francisco

Officers and Men now in the Services and about to return to
civil life will find it advantageous to subscribe Now for the

Army and Navy Journal

"The Newspaper of the Services"

Established 1783

It publishes each week a complete digest of Official orders and communications;
also our correspondents at the various stations of the Army and Navy will keep
our readers in touch with Service life and give many personal items about men
they know.

A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered for individual
subscriptions from those now or formerly in the Services.

20 Vesey Street, New York

**The Antiseptic
of Many Uses**

Protection against infection of cuts and
wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash,
gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after
shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage re-
move top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC